INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Fair. Temp. 53-64 (24-12). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 75-55 (24-13). LONDON: Variable cloudiness. Temp. 66-57 (20-14). Tomorrow occasional showers. Yesterday's temp. 70-59 (21-15). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Occasional rain. Temp. 64-61 (18-16). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 84-59 (29-15). Yesterday's temp. 83-64 (31-18).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	7 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9 P	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
France	1.00 Fr.	Nigeria	2/6
Germany	1.00 D.M.	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain	7½ P	Portugal	6 Esc.
Greece	8 Drs.	Spain	15 Ptas.
India	Rs. 2.25	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Iran	20 Rials	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	150 Lire	Turkey	4.25 T.L.
Israel	I£1.10	U.S. Military	50.20
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.60 D.

Britain to Recall Parliament Over The Ulster Crisis

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—The British government announced he recall of Parliament today to discuss the crisis in Northern Ireland.

The decision was made following a one-hour meeting of Prime Minister Edward Heath and his 16-member cabinet. A statement from 0 Downing Street, the prime minister's official residence, said that he House of Commons would return for two days, Sept. 22 and 23. The House of Lords will reassemble only on Sept. 22.

The government's decision to recall Parliament one month early underlined the growing concern here about the escalating violence n Northern Ireland since the Ulster government,supported by British troops, began a policy of internment without trial on Aug. 9.

The last time Parliament was recalled in a summer recess was in August, 1968, for debates on the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

British officials said that Mr. Heath "felt the time had come" to give an account to Parliament of the government's policies in Northern Ireland, including internment without trial, and the meeting this week with Premier Jack Lynch of Ireland.

● British captain and boy, 3, die in Ulster. Page 2.

The British prime minister is also seeking to deal with the Labor party's growing criticism of policies in Northern Ireland. Harold A. Wilson, the Labor party leader, denounced internment methods last night and announced a peace plan that would sharply curtail the autonomy of the Protestant-dominated Ulster government. The former prime minister also urged the recall of Parliament.

With the announcement recalling Parliament, the government pressed ahead with plans for a round-table conference that would seek to find "ways and means" to help the Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland to play "an active, permanent and guaranteed role in the life and public affairs" of Northern Ireland.

Today, Reginald Maudling, the Home Secretary, said that meetings would start Monday in London with members of the Alliance party, a moderate group of Northern Catholics and Protestants with no representatives in the Ulster Parliament. Mr. Maudling is also scheduled to meet next week with members of the Northern Ireland Labor party as well as the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.

However, the key opposition group in Northern Ireland, the Social Democratic and Labor party, has announced a boycott of the talks because of the internment policy. Such a boycott, if it continues, would weaken and possibly doom the talks.

Cahill Held, Then Freed By Dublin

After U.S. Refused To Permit His Stay

DUBLIN, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Joe Cahill, leader of the "provisional" wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, was released from detention tonight and driven away by supporters to an unknown destination.

Cahill, 51, was taken into police custody at Dublin airport earlier today after being deported from the United States.

A 24-hour detention order was issued and he was taken to the Bridewell jail.

Several hours later he was released.

A large crowd of flag-waving supporters cheered and carried him shoulder-high to a waiting car.

'Good Man Joe'

"Good man Joe!" they shouted. "We knew they couldn't hold you."

Cahill, carrying a suitcase, grinned broadly when he saw the cheering crowd.

"I have been detained under the Offenses Against the State Act," he said. "But I have not been interrogated.

"I can't tell you where I am going," he shouted as the crowd surged around his car.

On his arrival the balding Cahill pledged stepped-up urban guerrilla warfare in Northern Ireland.

When Cahill stepped off the plane at Dublin after the flight from New York via Shannon, Ireland, Special Branch detectives, jeered by about 25 IRA supporters, led him away.

His attorney, Myles Shevlin, said Cahill had been ordered held for 24 hours under provisions of a law permitting detainment of suspected members of illegal organizations.

Outlawed in Both Areas

The IRA is outlawed in both the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland.

But although wanted in British-controlled Northern Ireland as a self-confessed IRA leader, there is no known charge outstanding against Cahill in the Irish Republic.

The republic does not grant extradition for political offenses. In any case it would appear to be politically impossible for any Irish government to hand over to British authorities a guerrilla fighting for unification of Ireland.

Asked why Cahill was released, a police spokesman said only, "There has been no charge against Joe Cahill. He was quite free to go." Government sources said Cahill's release reflected a simple lack of evidence to substantiate a charge against him.

In order to substantiate a charge, the state would have to subpoena journalists to swear in court what they heard Cahill say in public appearances, these sources said. The state, according to these sources, was not anxious to engage in that procedure.

Minutes before four detectives led him away, Cahill said: "I hope to return secretly to Belfast."

He said he did not blame the United States for its refusal to permit him entry. "Blame it all on Britain," Cahill said.

United Press International.

BERLIN TALKS—West German State Secretary Egon Bahr (left) and his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, after brief talks in East Berlin yesterday.

Resumption Set for Tuesday

Berlin Talks by 2 Germanys Are Broken Off After Dispute

By David Binder

BONN, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Negotiations between the two German states aimed at completing the four-power Berlin agreement hit a snag today and were broken off by Bonn's state secretary, Egon Bahr. West Germany said later that the talks would resume next Tuesday.

According to knowledgeable sources, the East German representative, Michael Kohl, flatly refused to discuss details of improving transit of West Berliners across East German territory on the ground that it lay outside West German competence.

Instead, the sources reported, Mr. Kohl said that the West Berlin city government was the competent authority on the Western side for negotiating questions of access.

Later tonight, ADN, the official East German press agency, issued a dispatch saying that Mr. Kohl had offered to negotiate a "transit agreement" with Bonn dealing solely with land route movements of West German citizens to and from West Berlin but, implicitly, not with the movement of the two million West Berliners to and from West Germany.

Officials in Bonn and East Berlin indicated tonight that the troubles had arisen from differing interpretations of the German translation of the four-power Berlin agreement.

A West Berlin Senate official, Ulrich Mueller, was also conferring in East Berlin, separately, with his East German counterpart, Guenther Kohrt, while Mr. Bahr was meeting with Mr. Kohl.

Calls From the West

This caused additional awkwardness for Mr. Bahr, who rushed back to West Berlin after only 40 minutes to talk long-distance with the federal chancellery in Bonn. Mr. Bahr then called on West Berlin's Mayor Klaus Schuetz, who swiftly summoned Mr. Mueller back from East Berlin.

The trouble seems to have arisen in part from the vagueness of a passage in the agreement signed last Friday by the ambassadors of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Annex No. 1 of the agreement, a communication from the Soviet government to the three Western Allies, states that "competent German authorities" were to negotiate the details of transit traffic. But the annex did not specify which German authorities were competent on the Western side.

Both Are Acknowledged

Since both the West Berlin city government and the West German government have been acknowledged as subsidiary negotiation partners, the East German side evidently saw this as a loophole and disqualified Mr. Bahr as the man they wanted to talk to about Berlin access.

In support of this interpretation, the East Germans cited another passage in the four-power agreement, stating that "West Berlin is not a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany."

Originally the Western side had assigned Mr. Bahr to negotiate the access issue and Mr. Mueller to deal with questions of West Berliners' visits to East Germany and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Nixon Won't Prolong Freeze; Presses for His Tax Reform

President Addresses Congress

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (WP).—President Nixon told a joint session of Congress today that the 90-day wage-price freeze he ordered last month will not be extended beyond the Nov. 13 expiration date but will be replaced with a wage-price stabilization program still to be devised.

He also announced that he would send Congress next year a new tax-reform plan designed to create jobs. He set 100 million jobs as a goal for America within 10 years and declared that "we need new tax incentives" to provide those jobs.

The President also said that he would send to Congress next year a program to insure the maximum use of America's technology in meeting the challenges of peace."

To prepare for the period after the wage-price freeze expires, the President said, he will meet with a wide group of leaders in the next few days.

Talks With Meany

The first of these meetings will be tomorrow with labor leaders, including president George Meany of the AFL-CIO, who has been sharply critical of the President's economic policies.

On Monday, the President will meet with business leaders, on Tuesday with agriculture leaders, and next Friday with congressional leaders.

While the President made a strong appeal for congressional support of his new economic package, he said he welcomed the cooperation of Congress in working toward his objectives, thus indicating a readiness to compromise.

A compromise on the tax package already appeared to be in the making before the President journeyed to Capitol Hill today for the third appearance he has made as President before a joint session of the two houses.

His reception before Congress was generally friendly and he was interrupted by applause a score of times in the course of his 28-minute address, which was carried live by radio and television. The most enthusiastic applause came when he declared that America must pay attention to its own interests in the world and not compete with "one hand tied behind its back."

But he softened the tone of his comments later when he said that America must not turn inward and must not build a permanent tariff wall around it.

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United Press International.

ECONOMIC MESSAGE—President Nixon addressing joint session of Congress yesterday. Vice-President Agnew is at left and House Speaker Carl Albert at right.

Tokyo Aide in Washington

U.S., Japan Open Key Talks On Divisive Economic Issues

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (IHT).—The United States and Japan began top-level talks today in an effort to resolve a wide range of economic and political differences that have become increasingly serious during the last few weeks.

The major topics to be discussed included the revaluation of the yen, President Nixon's upcoming trip to Peking, the 10 percent surcharge on imports imposed by the United States and the liberalization of Japan's investment and trade policies.

Both Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda have conceded that relations between the two countries have been subject to strain recently but both also said that the partnership between the two nations is too important to be broken.

In a statement opening the conference, Secretary Rogers bluntly declared that Japan, with its "chronic" trade and balance-of-payments surplus, has an obligation to take measures to revalue the yen, increase imports and eliminate export incentives, "to bring its global balance of payments in equilibrium..."

Mr. Fukuda, just as bluntly, warned the United States that it must rescind the 10 percent surcharge on imports or face the possibility that other nations will "adopt countermeasures."

"If such a situation should arise," Mr. Fukuda said, "protectionist sentiments might be encouraged in the United States and elsewhere," leading to the collapse of the free-trade system.

The Japanese foreign minister expressed the belief that the solution to American balance-of-payments problems did not lie in revaluation of the world's currencies, but rather through domestic measures to control inflation and increase productivity.

He noted that Japan had similar problems but overcame them with stringent monetary measures.

Mr. Fukuda conceded that Japan's trade surplus over the United States has continued to increase but attributed this mainly to stagnation in the Japanese economy and failure by U.S. firms to take full advantage of export opportunities.

He charged that the import surcharge "had caused serious damage to our economy, which was on the verge of recovering from a recession."

Mr. Rogers told the Japanese foreign minister that he knew that Japan was concerned about the surcharge.

"Let me assure you that the surcharge is not directed at Japan; it applies across the board to all countries. It is a temporary measure," Mr. Rogers said.

However, he added that the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Snowdon Fined For Hitting Car

HAYWARDS HEATH, England, Sept. 9 (UPI).—A court today found Lord Snowdon, Queen Elizabeth's brother-in-law, guilty of careless driving and fined him £20. A free-lance photographer testified that Lord Snowdon had deliberately rammed his car.

Lord Snowdon—Antony Armstrong-Jones, husband of Princess Margaret—was found innocent of charges of dangerous driving and dangerous reversing.

The charges were brought by Ray Bellisario, a 35-year-old photographer who specializes in unofficial pictures of the royal family. Mr. Bellisario said Lord Snowdon had deliberately backed into his car, endangering Princess Margaret in the process.

Lord Snowdon pleaded not guilty and said Mr. Bellisario had caused the accident by driving into the path of Lord Snowdon's station wagon, which also carried Princess Margaret and their two children.

NATO, Warsaw Pact Nations In Series of Bilateral Talks

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 9 (IHT).—A series of bilateral contacts between most NATO countries and Warsaw Pact nations have been taking place this summer to lay the groundwork for troop reductions in Europe, highly placed NATO sources revealed today.

The sources named the United Kingdom, France, Italy, West Germany and the Scandinavian countries as among the NATO members that have been feeling out the Communists. It was already known that U.S. and Soviet officials had been meeting on the question of mutual and balanced force reductions (MBFR).

The sources also revealed that with the Big Four Berlin agreement now signed, there was a possibility that the MBFR talks would be combined with the European security conference, which is now regarded as a virtual certainty for next year.

The sources said that they would not characterize the bilateral MBFR contacts up to this point as particularly fruitful. They described both NATO and Warsaw Pact countries as "cautious and wary."

Nonetheless, they said that enough information had been gathered to plan preparatory NATO meetings this month, prior to the deputy foreign ministers' meeting next month during which NATO will have to hammer out a common position on how to approach MBFR talks with the Communists.

The main difference among the allies is over whom to include in the talks. It is known that both Russians and Americans—since it is basically their troops that are involved—would like to limit participation, preferably to themselves. Other countries, on whose territory Russian and American troops are stationed, would like to be included.

NATO participation in MBFR is to be worked out at the October meeting, and it is then that a delegation will be named to make official contact with the other side. Manlio Brosio, outgoing NATO secretary general, is still the likely man to head the NATO delegation. "The names will be discussed in October," the sources said today.

The possibility of combining the MBFR talks with the security conference has been one of the subjects of the bilateral contacts. But the sources said today that NATO was reluctant to push this idea too hard for fear that the Warsaw Pact countries might think it a delaying tactic to push back the security conference.

Asked if it appeared that the Warsaw Pact nations would accept this combined approach, the sources said that the Communist countries were being careful "not to show their hand."

It is not believed, however, that the Communists would oppose some kind of combination of the two conferences. Washington, on the other hand, has not shown any enthusiasm for this approach.

The NATO sources were also

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

U.S. Loan Guarantee For Lockheed Voted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The Nixon administration approved a $250-million loan guarantee today for Lockheed Aircraft, clearing the way for the financially troubled firm to finish work on its TriStar jumbo jet.

The action was taken in a unanimous vote by the Emergency Loan Guarantee Board, a special three-man group set up to study Lockheed's need for assistance to avoid bankruptcy.

Samuel R. Pierce, executive director of the board, said a contract would be closed in New York on Tuesday, involving Lockheed, the government and 24 banks that will put up the money.

Nixon Said to Consider Ban On Big A-Test at Amchitka

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—President Nixon, according to officials in the White House and State Department, is giving serious consideration to the cancellation, or at least the postponement, of the underground test of a five-megaton anti-missile warhead scheduled for next month on Amchitka in the Aleutians.

Last week, officials said, Wayne Smith, a member of the staff of the National Security Council, went to San Clemente to discuss with Henry A. Kissinger, the President's assistant for national security affairs, the reasons advanced by the Defense Department and the Atomic Energy Commission for going ahead with the test, code-named Cannikin, and the reasons advanced by the State Department, the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency and, according to some reports, the White House Office of Science and Technology, for canceling it.

Obviously weighing heavily in the President's consideration, officials suggested, was the opposition of the Canadian and Japanese governments.

Canadian Protest

Last February Mitchell W. Sharp, Canadian minister of external affairs, sent a formal note to the State Department protesting the explosion of the device, which would be by far the largest ever detonated underground by the United States. Environmental risk was the basis of Mr. Sharp's protest.

In response to questions Tuesday, Charles W. Bray 3d, a State Department spokesman, said that the President had not yet made a decision. When asked whether this could be interpreted as meaning that the President was considering cancellation, Mr. Bray said that his answer could be so read.

These remarks, coming on top of Mr. Smith's visit to San Clemente last week, have given rise to speculation that the President might announce cancellation just prior to, or during, his meeting with Japanese Emperor Hirohito in Anchorage later this month.

Porter Joins the Peace Talks But the Deadlock Continues

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Sept 9 (WP).—The United States and the Communists today dusted off rival two-year-old suggestions for secret sessions to break the Vietnam peace talks deadlock, but each side predictably vetoed the other's proposals.

The only hopeful sign at the 128th conference session was provided by William J. Porter, the new U.S. chief delegate. Just before the formal session, Mr. Porter arranged a brief courtesy meeting with North Vietnamese negotiator Xuan Thuy, in which they shook hands and exchanged formal greetings.

That gesture and Ambassador Porter's generally neutral tone in his conference statements contrasted with the more usual polemical tone of the other spokesmen in and out of the meeting itself.

Seizing on a suggestion first made in 1969, the Provisional Revolutionary Government, or Viet Cong, proposed to meet Mr. Porter in private to provide the constantly requested clarifications on its seven-point program of July 1.

In turn Mr. Porter countered —as had former Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge in 1969 and his successor David K. E. Bruce last July—by calling for restricted sessions in which South Vietnam, the Viet Cong, the United States and North Vietnam would all participate.

Bilateral Talks Barred

Then as now, the controversy turned on South Vietnamese legitimacy, which the Communists have sought to deny ever since the four-party peace talks began here in January, 1969.

Purposely aping Communist parlance, Stephen Ledogar, the American spokesman, denounced the Viet Cong suggestion for private bilateral talks as a "perfidious maneuver" designed for "purposes of propaganda and to block progress here in Paris."

"One thing we do not do," Mr. Ledogar added, "is sit down directly with the so-called PRG," which he described as a "creation of Hanoi."

Exclusion of South Vietnam at any private meetings suited Communist interests, he said, because

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United Press International.

NEW MAN—William J. Porter (center), chief of American delegation to peace talks, and Philip C. Habib (left), deputy chief, after 128th session in Paris yesterday.

Playing of Bernstein's 'Mass' Officially Opens JFK Center

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (IHT).—Thirteen years after the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed legislation to provide the United States with national cultural facilities, the $66.4-million John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts was officially opened here last night.

The complex, including the Opera House, Concert Hall and Eisenhower Theater, was built with voluntary contributions and approximately $23 million in federal funds. In 1964, at President Lyndon B. Johnson's request, Congress passed an act naming the center after the late President Kennedy.

Reviews of Leonard Bernstein's "Mass," commissioned for the official opening, are on Page 7.

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Two More Killed in Ulster, A British Captain and Boy, 3

BELFAST, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Two more lives were lost in Ulster today, those of a British Army expert killed by a booby trap and a three-year-old boy killed by a British armored car in a traffic accident. The "provisional" wing of the Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the booby trap and said there would be more to come.

The explosion at Castlerobin, near Belfast, killed David Stewardson, a 29-year-old captain and severely injured two other soldiers, an army spokesman said.

Picked Up, Blew Up

An army spokesman said Capt. Stewardson and his two companions had been sent to dismantle what appeared to be a bomb on which the fuse had gone out. When they picked up the device, the spokesman added, it evidently triggered a booby trap that had been attached.

The young boy was killed in Londonderry's Bogside district. Crowds inflamed by the death surged through the district. They threw up barricades of cars, planks, rocks and furniture to bar the way to British patrols that have battled snipers the last several nights. Stones and gasoline bombs were thrown at troops.

Stepped Into Path

The army vehicle, an armored personnel carrier, was patrolling slowly through the Bogside when the little boy, Garry Gormley, suddenly stepped into its path, an officer said. "The driver did his best to avoid hitting him," he said.

The deaths brought to 103 the number who have died since August, 1969, when British troops were sent to the province. Forty-two persons have been killed since Aug. 9 of this year.

The current wave of violence began Aug. 9 when Northern Ireland Prime Minister Brian Faulkner authorized arrests of suspects without trial—a move he said was aimed at stopping the IRA.

The IRA "provisionals" declared a 48-hour bombing pause which ended early today. The province had spent a few comparatively quiet hours until the booby-trap blast.

The "provisionals" had declared the truce to give the British government a chance to reply to a five-point "peace plan" offered Sunday. A "provisional" spokesman said: "Certain plans have been made to insure that our words are turned into action."

Numerous Roman Catholic schools in Northern Ireland, including 30 of 150 in Belfast, closed down while their teachers protested the internment policy. Attendance was down in many others, school officials said.

In Londonderry, British troops came under a hail of sniper fire early today. More than 100 bullets hit an army post in the Roman Catholic Creggan district of Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second city.

Troops returned the fire and gun battles raged for two hours after midnight. The army said it suffered no casualties and the shooting became sporadic as the night wore on.

In Belfast, two shots were fired at a military patrol in the Catholic Falls Road area. The bullets went wide.

Pay Restraint Hope Fades at TUC Parley

Speakers Assail Tories on Economy

By John M. Lee

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Hopes that the British labor movement would help curb inflation by voluntary restraint in wage demands were drowned here today in a sea of rhetoric at the 103d annual convention of the Trades Union Congress.

Some 1,000 delegates representing 10 million members in 144 affiliated unions have been meeting this week in the seaside resort of Blackpool.

Four topics have dominated the speaker's platform at the Winter Gardens and in the surrounding bars. These are inflation, unemployment, the Common Market and the new industrial relations law.

Goaded by its militant left wing, including the engineering and transport workers unions, the TUC has taken an uncompromising position against the Conservative government and its slow-paced economic policies, its new laws to regulate unions and curb strikes and its decision to join the Common Market.

Wage Power

But the effect of this opposition appeared minimal. The labor movement has always thought it should influence the Labor party, which it created and which it supports by union contributions. But the unions and the Labor government were at odds last year when the Conservatives came to power, and under the government of Prime Minister Edward Heath, union influence counts for much less.

The one great area of union power, however, is in wage settlements. Last winter, these settlements were running at an alarming 14 percent annual rate of increase. Hold-the-line pleas by Mr. Heath and the rise of unemployment to the highest level since 1940 appear to have had some effect in reducing recent settlements to about 10 percent.

Although Mr. Heath has rejected a government income-control policy as unworkable, there have been hopes that some voluntary plan might evolve.

However, in today's main economic debate, Sir Sidney Greene, chairman of the economic committee of the TUC and general secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, denounced the government's economic policy as inadequate and declared that full employment must be made the first national priority.

He accused the government of using unemployment as an economic weapon to scare off big wage demands.

There was no hint of wage restraint, and speaker after speaker took up the attack on prices and unemployment with no sign that the unions recognized any responsibility for action themselves.

Associated Press.

HORSE POWER—Picturesque contrast of different types of transport on a Moscow street recently, as a very loaded wagon and a loaded truck pass each other by.

U.S. Airlifts More Vietnamese To Block Foe's Trails at DMZ

SAIGON, Sept. 9 (AP).—American helicopters ferried 1,000 more South Vietnamese soldiers to within two miles of the Laotian border today in a major drive below the Demilitarized Zone, aided by B-52 bombing strikes.

The South Vietnamese infantrymen were carried in more than 60 lifts to landing zones south of Highway 9 and Khe Sanh.

About 25 B-52s, making their heaviest strikes in more than three weeks, dropped 750 tons of bombs on North Vietnamese positions extending southwest from the southern half of the DMZ.

Pullback Reported

The raids in the buffer zone were aimed at North Vietnamese troops who reportedly pulled back in advance of the South Vietnamese offensive, begun Monday. The drive now involves 13,500 troops. Its goal is to disrupt enemy supply routes and infiltration corridors leading into South Vietnam from Laos and the DMZ.

U.S. officers said they had not expected any contact with enemy forces.

"The South Vietnamese are simply doing what they should have done when they took over this line of defense," an American artillery officer said. "You're supposed to have infantry working in front of your artillery, but our artillery was in front of the South Vietnamese infantry. Now, they're in front of us, where they're supposed to be."

In other developments:

● Adm. John S. McCain jr., commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, arrived in Phnom Penh to confer with Cambodian leaders on American military aid.

● South Korea announced it would withdraw part of its 50,000-man military contingent in South Vietnam between December and next June.

One Copter Downed

SAIGON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—One of the U. S. helicopters flying troops to areas near the border of Laos was forced down by guerrilla gunfire today with 10 men aboard.

The damaged craft was said to have made a safe landing at Khe Sanh. No injuries were reported.

GI Combat Toll Drops Slightly, To 16 in Week

SAIGON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—American combat casualties fell slightly last week to 16 men killed and 84 wounded while 15 soldiers died from accidents and disease, the U.S. command reported today.

The number of soldiers killed in battle last week was three below the previous week and brought U.S. combat deaths to 45,487 since statistics were begun on Jan. 1, 1961.

Allied spokesmen said 230 South Vietnamese soldiers had been killed and 579 wounded during the week, the lowest toll since the beginning of August.

The total of 1,741 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong reported killed last week was up 477 from the previous week.

U.S., Japan Open Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

removal of the tax "must await a satisfactory settlement with our trading partners. We need reasonable assurance that the prospects for our balance of payments are good."

Mr. Rogers conceded that Japan has liberalized its policies on trade and foreign investments but insisted that the pace of the liberalization had not been fast enough, without a revaluation of the yen, to keep "a reasonable balance in Japan's external accounts."

The secretary also acknowledged that there were "certain apprehensions in Japan following the President's initiative on China . . ."

Foreign Minister Fukuda, prior to the conference, had let it be known that the U.S. overtures to Peking, without informing Japan, had caused political problems for his government.

The statements of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Fukuda marked the formal opening of the conference, which will consist of a series of closed meetings between the U.S. and Japanese delegations during the next week.

In the brief ceremonies before the first meeting, Mr. Rogers welcomed the Japanese delegation, saying that the aim of the talks was "to achieve more understanding of the depth of our relationship."

Mr. Fukuda responded that there was "some economic friction which will have to be eradicated during this meeting."

Mr. Rogers said that there were some differences "but we will discuss them frankly and fully."

'Appropriate Time'

"It is difficult to recall a conference which came at a more appropriate time," he said.

After the public opening ceremony, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Fukuda introduced their delegations.

In another development, Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D., Conn., said today that he will hold hearings beginning Monday to examine the international trade proposals in Mr. Nixon's new economic game plan.

Sen. Ribicoff said he was asked by Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long of Louisiana to undertake the hearings. He said Treasury Secretary John B. Connally would be the first witness.

The Connecticut Democrat warned that the President's 10 percent import surcharge could lead to a trade war "if continued on a long-term basis."

Tells Congress Joint Session

Nixon Won't Extend Free Presses Tax-Reform Drive

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He received no applause for those remarks.

Defending his tax proposals against criticisms that they favored business over the individual, the President said that overall his fiscal plan would "reduce taxes now paid by individuals by $3.2 billion and would provide $2.7 billion in incentives to companies to invest in job-producing equipment."

These proposed tax breaks will create half a million new jobs in the coming year, Mr. Nixon contended. Some labor leaders have disputed this, claiming that the tax approach favored business and would not help unemployment.

The President also admonished Congress not to increase spending, but he did not allude to the large deficit, $28 billion, which Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally estimated the day before.

"To spend more than we can afford or to tax less than we can afford is the sure route to prices higher than we can afford," the President said.

Mr. Nixon's unusual appearance before the joint session indicated the importance he attaches to rapid consideration of the economic measures which are aimed at cutting unemployment and halting inflation, both of which he claimed were legacies of a war now ending.

The President had asked Congress on Aug. 15 for an end of the 7 percent excise tax on automobile sales; an increase of $100 in the personal income tax exemption beginning next Jan. 1; a 10 percent investment tax credit for business as of last Aug. 15, lasting for one year and to be followed by a permanent 5 percent tax credit.

'Courageous' Response

When the President announced his plan, he temporarily suspended convertibility of dollars into gold, imposed a temporary 10 percent surcharge on imports into the United States, ordered a 90-day wage-price freeze and provided a $4.7 billion cut in federal spending.

The President told Congress today that the response of the American people to his proposals was "unselfish and courageous" and that "we find in the world a new understanding of the strength of the American economy."

"Let us join together in placing the national interest above special interests," the President urged.

He said his program "was needed to cope with a new era in America's international economic relationships, which have seen a radical shift in the balance of economic power and new challenges to our leadership and to our standard of living."

After announcing that the freeze would end Nov. 13, Mr. Nixon declared: "But I assure the Congress and the American people that when this first temporary and necessarily drastic action is over, we shall take all the steps needed to see that America is not again afflicted by the virus of runaway inflation.

"The system of wage and price stabilization that follows the freeze will require the fullest possible cooperation—not only between the executive and legislative branches, but also by all Americans."

Mr. Nixon did not spell out what type of wage and price stabilization would follow the freeze. He pledged that whatever form of stabilization did follow the freeze, it would be only temporary—"a way station on the road to free markets and free collective bargaining in a new prosperity without war."

Mr. Nixon added: "Let us also remember that nothing would be more detrimental to the new prosperity in the long run than to put the nation's great, strong, free enterprise system in a permanent straitjacket of government controls."

Time for Change

Turning to his program's implications for the international scene, Mr. Nixon recalled that in the 26 years since the end of World War II, the United States has given "generously of itself and its resources" to help other nations achieve economic prosperity.

"In the years ahead, we will remain a good and generous nation," he told Congress, "but the time has also come to give a new attention to America's own interests."

The President compared the international fiscal situation to a poker game in which at first the United States held all the chips and had to give some away so that others could play.

"It is no longer true today," Mr. Nixon said. "Now others can play on an equal basis—and we must play the game as we expect and want them to do. We must play the best we know how. The time has passed for the United States to compete with one hand tied behind its back."

Repeating themes he has stressed in public appearances during the last three weeks, the President claimed that the war in Vietnam was ending and the nation was entering a new era of peaceful competition which would require sacrifices and initiative to maintain a position of preeminence.

"I come before this joint session to ask the cooperation of Congress in achieving a great goal, a new prosperity without war and without inflation," he said.

"As a result of major initiatives in the field of foreign ... believe that as America ... ing to a conclusion the ... and most difficult wa... history, we can look forw... confidence to a gene... peace," Mr. Nixon adde...

"Today I ask bipartisa... in meeting the challe... peace."

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, ... chairman of the House ... Means Committee, which ... ing the tax legislation, ... the President on his ... decision.

"I think it was a m... him to announce he ... to lift the freeze before ... an alternative plan to ... Rep. Mills said.

"I personally thought ... have been necessary to ... the freeze for a short ... give us a chance to ... an alternative, but no... out the window," he ...

On the other hand, ... Democratic leader Hale ... Louisiana, commended ... dent for setting a dea... the freeze. "What is ... now," Rep. Boggs said. ... cific proposals for remo... root causes of the ... spiral after the freeze ... and for strengthening ... nomic position abroad."

Chairman Russel B. ... La., of the Senate Fina... mittee, which handles ... in the upper chamber, ... will improve on the tax ... the President is sending ... make it a better deal ... little people."

Sen. Herman E. Talm... Ga., commented favorably ... speech and said he was pl... ly pleased that the Presi... ending the policy of the ... States "trying to act as ... Santa Claus and policema... world."

Jordan Premier Condemns Hijacking, Warns Guerrillas

AMMAN, Sept. 9 (AP).—Premier Wasfi Tell of Jordan today held the Palestinian guerrillas responsible for the hijacking of a Jordanian airliner to Libya and threatened to retaliate.

"I would like to remind the guerrillas that it is our avowed policy to respond to any conciliatory step but strike back several times harder to any hostile move," Mr. Tell said in a statement.

Moments after his announcement, a five-man Jordanian delegation sent Tuesday to Saudi Arabia for a reconciliation meeting with guerrilla leaders returned here after commando representatives failed to show up.

Jordanian officials said last night a Palestinian guerrilla hijacked a Royal Jordanian Airlines Caravelle and forced it down in Libya. It was returned safely to Amman.

Mr. Tell denounced the hijacking as a "terrorist act of sabotage" and said: "If guerrilla leaders believe they can obtain their objectives through such acts, they are dreadfully mistaken. Our hands are not tied."

Reports from Tripoli said the hijacker, identified as an el-Fatah lieutenant, Mohammed Jaber, was being held for questioning.

It was not clear whether the sudden return of the Jordanian delegation from Saudi Arabia is connected with the hijacking.

Riad Mifleh, the parliament member who headed the delegation, said in an arrival statement that Jordanian negotiators waited long enough in the city of Jeddah for the guerrilla leadership to send its representatives.

Guerrillas Split

"When none showed up, and after talks with Saudi Arabian and Egyptian mediators, who arranged for the meeting, we decided there was no point in waiting any longer," he added.

The guerrilla leadership is sharply split over the issue. Radicals have rejected the Saudi-Egyptian mediation and called for "underground revolutionary violence" to overthrow King Hussein, instead of going to the negotiating table.

The moderates, led by top guerrilla chieftain Yassir Arafat, have formed a five-man delegation to attend the Jeddah meeting, but only after it makes visits to Arab capitals to explain guerrilla views.

Meanwhile, the American-owned pipeline that carries oil from Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean was ruptured in north Jordan, apparently by an explosion, a company spokesman said today in Beirut.

The Trans Arabian Pipeline Co. said in a statement that the rupture occurred last night near Jordan's border with Syria, where Jordanian Army forces and Palestinian guerrillas skirmish periodically.

The hole of approximately four feet by one and a half feet should be repaired in 24 to 48 hours, the spokesman said.

Radical Socialist Leaders Split In Paris Dispute

PARIS, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—France's Radical Socialist party was split today by a bitter debate between its two leading figures —one of whom walked out of a party meeting, announcing that he had temporarily stepped down from the party presidency.

Today's clash, between party president Maurice Faure and secretary-general Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, brought into the open a simmering dispute between the two men about the way the party should be run.

Mr. Faure told reporters as he walked out that he was taking a leave of absence from the party because he did not trust the way the forthcoming party congress was being organized by men personally picked by Mr. Servan-Schreiber.

The leave of absence means that Mr. Faure, who held government posts in the 1950s and became the Radicals' president in 1961, automatically also steps down from his party posts—at least temporarily.

As secretary-general, Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who also resumed his former post this week as editor of the news magazine L'Express, controls the party administration and machinery. He is expected to bid for the party presidency in mid-October.

U.K. Protests To Malta on Fuel Duty

LONDON, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Britain today protested to Malta about its decision to bar duty-free fuel to foreign forces on the island and requested removal of this sanction.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said that the British high commissioner in Valletta, Sir Duncan Watson, "has, on instructions from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, protested to the Malta government about the sanctions which have been imposed by the latter and requested their immediate removal."

British officials here said that they considered that the Maltese decision to withhold duty-free fuel from British forces on the island was a direct breach of the 1964 Anglo-Maltese defense agreement.

The new Maltese government of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff does not consider this agreement to be valid.

Britain and Malta are at present in contact with each other about the financial and other terms on which Britain could continue to use the bases on the Mediterranean island.

The Maltese decision to withhold duty-free fuel from foreign forces on the island was announced in a press statement in Valletta on Tuesday. This statement also said that in the Maltese view, the financial talks with Britain on the continued use of bases were stalemated.

British officials here said that they did not consider that these talks were in a state of deadlock.

Porter Joins the Peace Talks But the Deadlock Continues

(Continued from Page 1)

it would "cause trouble in the alliance" between Saigon and Washington.

For North Vietnam Mr. Thuy feigned shocked surprise at the renewed American call for restricted four-party sessions. "We had previously rejected this proposal," he said, and "thought the proposal had left the conference table with the departure of Ambassador Bruce," who retired last month after a year as head U.S. delegate.

Hanoi press spokesman Nguyen Than Le said that Mr. Porter's proposal was a "maneuver" designed to evade allied consideration of the seven-point program. That plan offered simultaneous release of all war prisoners if the United States unconditionally withdrew all men and material from South Vietnam by the end of 1971.

Viet Cong Offer

Persistent U.S. requests for clarification of the plan prompted the Viet Cong offer by its deputy delegate, Dinh Ba Tri. He said that his delegation had provided "all necessary explanations," but "if the United States really wants further explanation we are prepared to meet with the American delegate in private and provide him with the clarifications he desires."

The only known private meetings among conference participants involved Mr. Lodge and Mr. Thuy, who met 11 times in 1969. President Nixon disclosed those talks' existence—apparently out of frustration because of their fruitlessness—much to the anger of North Vietnam.

South Vietnam was none too pleased by those sessions, which the United States justified at the time by explaining that military questions could be discussed bilaterally with Hanoi, but political questions should be left to the Viet Cong and Saigon to handle.

Saigon press spokesman Nguyen Trieu Dan told newsmen today that the Communist proposals "were not serious at all" and "did not merit examination or consideration."

Despite the rebuff for his call for restricted sessions, Mr. Porter said: "Such a privileged forum, without the need to make public statements on the ensuing discussion, except as agreed upon, could provide a better atmosphere for productive discussions."

Border Wall At Hong Kong?

HONG KONG, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—China has moved a large number of bamboo poles to the 22-mile Hong Kong border area, touching off reports that it may be planning to build a border wall.

The Hong Kong English-language newspaper the Star said Peking was believed to be building a huge bamboo wall to stop an increasing tide of young refugees to Hong Kong.

A Hong Kong spokesman declined comment, saying it was government policy not to make any statement about activities inside China.

Reliable sources said a large number of poles had been brought to the border, but there was no sign of construction of the wall and the poles could be used in construction work.

Benn Visiting Peking

LONDON, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Anthony Wedgwood Benn, vice-chairman of the British Labor party and a former minister of technology, left yesterday for a week's visit to China. He hopes to sound out the Chinese on a broad range of world issues.

Berlin Talks Hit a Snag

(Continued from Page 1)

small exchanges of West Berlin enclave territory with East Germany.

Mr. Mueller and Mr. Kohrt fixed Tuesday for their next meeting. They had been expected to meet tomorrow.

Meeting on the Budget

Mr. Bahr flew back to Bonn, where Chancellor Willy Brandt was conducting a cabinet meeting on the federal budget. The cabinet deferred budget questions for the more urgent Berlin issue.

Shots Fired Near Wall

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (UPI).—East German border police fired machine guns near the Berlin wall early today, West Berlin police reported.

The police said they had heard three bursts of fire and seven isolated shots about 400 yards across the wall in East Berlin. They also heard shouts of "halt" and "hands up." The police could not say whether the shots had been fired at a would-be refugee.

It was the fourth shooting incident at the wall since Sunday.

Red Nation Some NA... Members T...

(Continued from P...

able to throw some light ... mysterious affair regard... newed French participa... the NATO telecommun... system, from which Fran... drew under Gen. de Ga... 1967.

During last December's ... ministerial meeting in ... it was decided to devote ... $500 million over the ... years to improvement of ... technical facilities, inclu... integrated communicati... tem (NICS), which insur... communications. France ... ed following this meeting ... would be interested in re... participation in the com... tions network, and was ... started to figure out how ... France would have to pa...

Then, abruptly, early th... France backed out, after ... participation in the proje... reported in the press. In... sources speculated that th... fication apparently irritat... fense Minister Michel Deb...

"It was a political decisi... their part," said the source ... day. "They simply changed ... minds. But the door is still ... for them."

Luna-18 Called Set for Landi...

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (AP).—... Soviet Union's unmanned ... was believed to be circli... moon today in preparation ... soft landing on the lunar ... tonight or tomorrow.

The Soviet press has re... silent on the mission sin... announcement Tuesday ... that Luna-18 had swu... moon orbit after a five-da... ney from earth. It was lau... last Thursday.

Previous Soviet spa... which soft-landed on the ... remained in orbit as long as ... days. Western specialists ... ed Luna-18 either to scoo... more moon samples or to ... an improved model of the Lu... khod vehicle.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	29	88	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	20	61	Very cloudy
ANKARA	24	75	Cloudy
ATHENS	25	77	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Sunny
BELGRADE	14	57	Very cloudy
BERLIN	13	55	Very cloudy
BRUSSELS	11	52	Partly cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	59	Very cloudy
CAIRO	30	86	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13	55	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Very cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	59	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	28	82	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	16	61	Partly cloudy
GENEVA	15	59	Sunny
HELSINKI	17	63	Sunny
ISTANBUL	21	70	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Partly cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Very cloudy
LONDON	19	66	Sunny
MADRID	19	66	Partly cloudy
MILAN	14	57	Overcast
MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
MOSCOW	10	50	Showers
MUNICH	11	52	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	30	86	Sunny
NICE	24	75	Cloudy
OSLO	18	64	Very cloudy
PARIS	19	66	Sunny
PRAGUE	11	52	Very cloudy
ROME	17	63	Rain
SOFIA	15	59	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	17	63	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	28	82	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	29	84	Partly cloudy
VENICE	15	59	Rain
VIENNA	16	55	Partly cloudy
WARSAW	10	50	Rain
WASHINGTON	23	84	Cloudy
ZURICH	16	61	Very cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures are at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Muskie Bars Negro for Running Mate

Says Civil Rights, Ticket Would Lose

By James M. Naughton

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (NYT). —Sen. Edmund S. Muskie declared yesterday that he would not campaign for President with a Negro running mate because both the ticket and efforts of black Americans to gain full equality would be defeated.

The senator from Maine, a leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination, although he has not announced his candidacy, confirmed reports that he had ruled out the prospect of a black candidate for vice-president at a private meeting yesterday with 35 black community leaders in the Watts ghetto.

"I said that in my judgment such a ticket was not electable, that therefore it would not serve the purposes which we were discussing," Sen. Muskie told reporters. He repeated the statement during a one-hour stint as a guest host on a Los Angeles television program.

Sen. Muskie emphasized that he made the candid reply to a question from one Watts leader in an attempt to convince blacks, who might support his candidacy, that "What we needed to do was to elect a ticket that would be committed to dealing effectively with questions of racial inequality."

Black Disagrees

One of the black leaders, City Councilman Thomas Bradley, said later that he did not share the senator's assessment of the national electorate's tolerance.

"We cannot always expect politicians to agree with everything that we believe," Mr. Bradley said. "But I would hope that we could at least expect honesty and candor from them," he added. "I appreciated the candor and honesty of Sen. Muskie. I believe that most people would."

Some of Sen. Muskie's traveling political aides were privately worried, nonetheless, that the remark would seriously damage their candidate's prospects of gaining the support of liberal Democrats and civil rights leaders. They made a series of telephone calls to such individuals across the country to reassure them of Sen. Muskie's commitment to civil rights goals.

McGovern Critical

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (AP). —Sen. Muskie's remark that he doesn't think he could win the presidency with a black running mate has drawn criticism from two other Democratic presidential hopefuls.

Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, the only announced Democratic presidential candidate, said in Washington yesterday that he was surprised at Sen. Muskie's statement.

Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty, who is seeking support of a presidential bid, said he thought it was "ridiculous" to rule somebody out because of race.

Associated Press.

BOMB CHARGE—Four members of Jewish Defense League in New York police station Wednesday charged with bombing Soviet Trade Agency last April. From left are Sheldon Seigel, 25; Eli Schwartz, 21; Jacob Weisel, 21 and Stuart Cohen, 18.

U.S. Says War Papers Probe May Subpoena Sen. Gravel

By Sanford Ungar

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (WP). —The Justice Department has warned that it may subpoena Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, before a federal grand jury in Boston investigating the publication in June of secret Pentagon papers on Vietnam.

Sen. Gravel's midnight session of a Senate public works subcommittee June 29, when he read portions of the Pentagon study into the public record, was "unauthorized and untimely," the government charged in a legal memorandum filed in the U.S. District Court in Massachusetts.

As a result, the memorandum said, Sen. Gravel could not invoke legislative immunity should he be called to testify before the grand jury.

"Not being engaged in official subcommittee business," when he read aloud from the Pentagon papers, the department added, "his actions cannot be above scrutiny by those charged to enforce the criminal statutes."

Doesn't Ask Prosecution

The memorandum, prepared in the department's Internal Security Division, stops short of suggesting that Sen. Gravel himself might be the subject of criminal prosecution in the Boston investigation.

The memorandum stresses that "the government neither affirms nor denies that this proceeding is brought to investigate the disclosure of the so-called 'Pentagon papers.'"

But it adds that the investigation "has been initiated as a vital and unavoidable step in the investigation of possible violations of criminal statutes."

The department goes on to point out that the Supreme Court, in affirming the right of The Washington Post and The New York Times to print articles based on the secret Pentagon study on June 30, did not pass on the question of criminal prosecution concerning disclosure of the study.

Opinion Cited

It cites Justice Byron R. White's concurring opinion that "failure by the government to justify prior restraints does not measure its constitutional entitlement to a conviction for criminal prosecution."

Daniel Ellsberg, a senior research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Center for International Studies, has already been indicted in Los Angeles on charges that he illegally obtained and duplicated the 47-volume Pentagon study entitled "History of U.S. Decision-Making Process on Vietnam Policy."

Mr. Ellsberg has said publicly that he provided the Pentagon papers to The New York Times and other newspapers.

JDL 7 Charged In Bomb Plot

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (Reuters). —Seven members of the Jewish Defense League were charged yesterday in connection with a bomb explosion at the Soviet Union's import-export agency here last April.

United States attorney Robert A. Moss revealed at a federal court hearing that two of the members were also charged with attempting to bomb the summer residence of members of the Russian mission to the United Nations on June 12.

The seven pleaded innocent before Federal District Court Judge Mark Constantino, who set bail of $10,000, which they posted.

Senate Unit Warns Pentagon On Costly Weapons Reliance

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT). —The Senate Armed Services Committee warned yesterday that the Pentagon's reliance upon ever more costly weapons could imperil the national security by forcing dangerous reductions in the size of the military forces.

"If the geometric cost increase for weapon systems is not sharply reversed, then even significant increases in the defense budget may not insure the force levels required for our national security," the committee said.

The warning was contained in a committee report on legislation authorizing $21 billion in military research and procurement of new weapons. The military authorization bill—the focal point for the defense debates in the Senate in recent years—is scheduled to be considered by the Senate in the next few weeks.

For the normally pro-Pentagon Armed Services Committee, the warning represented a new line of criticism of Defense Department weapon-procurement practices. But in some ways the Senate committee found itself echoing the past complaints of Pentagon critics that the military services were relying too much on costly and complex weapons rather than turning to development of simpler, more inexpensive weapons.

F-14 Cost Noted

Yesterday, for example, Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., a leader of the Pentagon critics in the Senate, issued a General Accounting Office report estimating that the cost of the F-14 fighter being developed for the Navy by Grumman Aerospace Corp. has risen to $16.7 million a plane for the 313 aircraft presently scheduled to be produced. This compares with a March, 1971, estimate of $11.5 million a plane for a production order of 732 aircraft.

The cost increases, according to the GAO report, are attributable primarily to a decreased production order and a higher than anticipated cost for the plane's fire-control system. But Sen. Proxmire in a statement said, "The Navy is still concealing the full extent of the cost problems with the plane" and predicted "there's a good deal more yet to come."

Sen. Proxmire announced that he would offer an amendment to the military authorization bill—which provides $800 million for the procurement of 48 F-14s—to terminate the F-14 program and authorize the Navy to initiate development of a new lightweight fighter, similar to one recently undertaken by the Air Force.

Without singling out any specific weapons programs, the Senate committee complained that the Defense Department in some cases had produced "some weapons too complex to be effective," partly because inadequate testing before production was ordered. But the committee's more basic complaint was that "simple and reliable modern weapons have often been neglected in the pursuit of weapons of great technological complexity."

2 Hurricanes Strike Land In Gulf Area

Storms Menace Texas, Honduras, Nicaragua

MIAMI, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Hurricane Edith struck Cape Gracias, on the border of Honduras and Nicaragua, with 160-mile-an-hour winds today, piling 15-foot tides ahead of it and moving toward Belize in British Honduras.

Meanwhile, Hurricane Fern, bound for the Texas coast, lost power. But its gales, rain and high tides struck the shoreline. Tornadoes and flash flooding were forecast for the main storm's landfall tonight.

The U.S. Weather Service urged immediate and emergency preparations all along the north coast of Honduras and the east coast of British Honduras.

The bay islands in the gulf, heavily populated by commercial fishermen and their families, also were warned to evacuate.

The National Hurricane Center at Miami said that in addition to high winds, Hurricane Edith packs heavy rains that will create flash floods.

Hit Twice Before

Belize, a city of 40,000 with its wood-frame buildings sprawled over low coastal ground, was twice devastated by hurricanes in the span of six years. The last and most punishing blow came from Hurricane Hattie on Oct. 31, 1961, when more than 260 persons were killed and 75 percent of the city destroyed.

The weather service said Fern's winds near the hurricane's eye diminished from 90 to 80 miles an hour as it moved toward land at 8 to 10 miles an hour.

Thousands of residents and late summer tourists on the Texas Gulf Coast were told to get out and they did. Schools and other buildings were opened as shelters.

Air Piracy Pact Ratified

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—The Senate, by a 53-to-0 vote, today ratified a 50-nation agreement on the prosecution of aircraft hijackers. The convention, drafted by the International Civil Aviation Organization last December in The Hague, requires that hijackers be extradited if possible, or prosecuted in the country in which they are found.

Court Told Medina Admitted Losing Control of His Troops

FORT McPHERSON Ga. Sept. 9 (UPI).—An Army investigator testified today that Capt. Ernest Medina had said, during a lie detector test, that he lost control of his troops at My Lai.

The Medina court-martial heard Robert A. Brisentine, the last scheduled prosecution witness, testify that he questioned Capt. Medina in November, 1970, two and a half years after an American sweep through the South Vietnamese village where Capt. Medina is accused of killing or permitting his men to kill 102 civilians.

"Capt. Medina told me he did lose control of his troops at My Lai," Mr. Brisentine said.

He said Capt. Medina placed the time of the occurrence at between 9:30 and 10:30 on the morning of March 16, 1968, the day of the My Lai assault. Capt. Medina did not accompany his troops on the sweep, but entered the village later.

The government rested its case against Capt. Medina later today after hearing 31 witnesses during the court-martial.

My Lai Complaint's Origin

FORT MEADE, Md., Sept. 9 (AP).—An Army major testified yesterday that a helicopter pilot was angry when he returned to his base after the My Lai assault. The pilot registered a complaint that was the beginning of the requirement for an investigation into the slayings, an Army prosecutor said.

Maj. Thelmar A. Moe testified, over objections by the defense, at the trial of Col. Oran K. Henderson, accused of covering up the killings.

Maj. Moe related what he said he had heard former Warrant Officer Hugh C. Thompson tell the commander of their helicopter company, Maj. Frederic C. Watke.

Maj. Moe, the pilot of another support helicopter at My Lai, said Warrant Officer Thompson was "angry, indignant, emotional" when he reported to Maj. Watke.

"Thompson talked of two confrontations on the ground," Maj. Moe related, one with an unidentified sergeant. "Thompson was angry about this individual who either had wounded or was going to wound a child Thompson was taking to a hospital."

The witness said the other incident had involved Lt. William L. Calley.

"Thompson had landed to tell him about women and children in bunkers ahead of where the troops were advancing. The lieutenant told him: 'There's only one way I know of to get them out.' That ended the conversation," Maj. Moe said.

The complaint by Warrant Officer Thompson represented the beginning of the requirement for an investigation that Col. Henderson failed to make, the court-martial was told by the prosecutor, Maj. Carroll Tichenor.

Two Airlines Alter Sales Plans

COLOGNE, Sept. 9 (AP).—West Germany's Lufthansa airline dropped its dollar exchange rate for international flight tickets from 3.55 to 3.45 marks today to fall in line with competing companies. This gave its mark-paying passengers a 2.8 percent saving.

Lufthansa said it informed all other companies represented in Germany of the change and that the immediate measure will eliminate tariff differences among airline association members.

In Brussels, Sabena airlines announced that all tickets and freight bills will have to be paid for in Belgian francs from now on and that foreign currency will not be accepted at its passenger-ticket counters in Belgium. A communiqué said this ruling applies to all airlines and travel agencies selling air tickets in Belgium.

French Journalist Arrested in Chad

FORT LAMY, Chad, Sept. 9 (AP).—Bernard Nicolas, 29, correspondent here for the French news agency Agence France-Presse since March, 1970, has been arrested and will be tried, President François Tombalbaye announced.

Mr. Nicolas, a French citizen, has been held at a Fort Lamy police station since Aug. 24, but has not yet been charged.

Mr. Tombalbaye said his case was not connected either with the attempted coup d'état Aug. 27, or with the case of a teacher arrested July 24 for having entered eastern Chad, a rebel-infested area, without permission.

Ping-Pong Protests Nixon China Trip

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Dr. Carl McIntire, the fundamentalist radio preacher, won permission to stage a table tennis match today in front of the White House to protest "ping-pong diplomacy" and President Nixon's forthcoming visit to Communist China.

However, the Park Service, in granting the request, said the table would have to be legless, since one with stationary legs might make it possible for someone to jump on it and over the fence to the White House. Also, the table will have to be carried slowly along the sidewalk, with players whacking away at the table-tennis balls as best they can on the move.

1,000 Riot at a N.Y. Prison; 43 Hostages Taken, Fires Set

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 9 (UPI). —An estimated 1,000 rioting inmates seized 43 guards as hostages at the Attica State Prison today. They stripped, beat and released eight. State troopers were ordered to "meet force with force."

At least 11 guards were injured, one seriously.

Inmates burned down the prison chapel, a garage and three other buildings while sirens blared and prison guards ringed the massive concrete walls of the 50-year-old structure that until recently was regarded as a model of security in New York State's correctional system.

One of the released guards, William Quinn, was taken to a hospital for possible neurosurgery. Officials said that he had suffered severe head injuries. The other guards were less seriously hurt.

"It is estimated that there are 1,000 prisoners involved in this," said Henry Williams, commander of a state police unit. In all, about 2,200 prisoners are housed at the facility.

'Force With Force'

Over the state police radio system, Comdr. Williams was instructed by his superiors to "meet force with force. If someone on the other side gets killed—well, that's the way it is."

At one time the inmates commanded four of the prison's five cellblocks, but tear gas fired by guards drove them back into cellblocks A and B.

Officials said that they could not immediately determine the cause of the riot.

The prisoners refused to talk with Vincent Mancusi, superintendent of the prison. They said that they would talk only with Gov. Nelson Rockefeller or State Corrections Commissioner Russell Oswald.

Rogers Attempts To End Aid Tiff With Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI). —Secretary of State William P. Rogers, threatened with a congressional cutoff of the entire $3.3-billion foreign aid program, offered yesterday to give Congress some projection of aid needs over the next five years.

Mr. Rogers told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that he believed a dispute over the administration's refusal to give the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a five-year Pentagon plan for military assistance could be resolved without a confrontation between the executive and legislative branches.

"We ought to be able to work out some accommodation," Mr. Rogers said. He defended, however, President Nixon's decision to invoke executive privilege in rejecting the Foreign Relations Committee's request for the Pentagon document.

Mr. Rogers described it as an internal working document that did not represent a final administration decision.

Mr. Rogers offered, nonetheless, to meet with subcommittee members privately in an effort to provide some information on the country-by-country goals for the aid program over the next five years. Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., told Mr. Rogers that if the material were not furnished, the aid program would be doomed.

Reagan Orders Probe of Prisons

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 9 (AP).—Gov. Ronald Reagan has ordered a top-level probe of the past 20 months of California prison violence, much of which he blames on "self-proclaimed revolutionary forces," both inside and outside of prisons.

In an unusual executive order, the Republican governor told the nine-member State Board of Corrections yesterday to investigate the escape attempt at San Quentin prison on Aug. 21 in which three guards and three convicts, including black militant George Jackson, were killed.

He also ordered the board to review other violence back to the start of 1970—a period in which eight guards and 24 inmates have died in the 13 state prisons.

French Are Warned On Lethal Mushrooms

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AP).—Warnings against poisonous mushrooms appeared throughout the French press today as two persons were dead and 11 ill from having eaten wild species.

Nearly 300 persons die each year in France after eating lethal mushrooms found in the countryside, mainly at this season, the authorities said.

A 45-year-old woman died near Reims after she and her husband ate wild lethal mushrooms. A 22-month-old Auxerre boy died after eating a mushroom omelette.

Westmoreland in Italy

ROME, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The U.S. Army chief of staff, Gen. William C. Westmoreland, and his wife arrived by plane today for a visit at the invitation of his Italian counterpart. Italian officials said he would visit Italian Army units and NATO bases.

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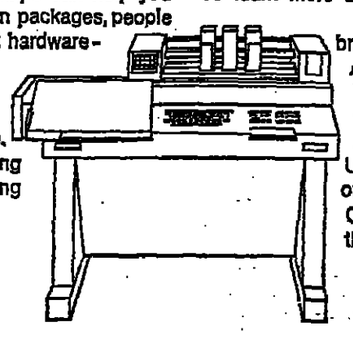

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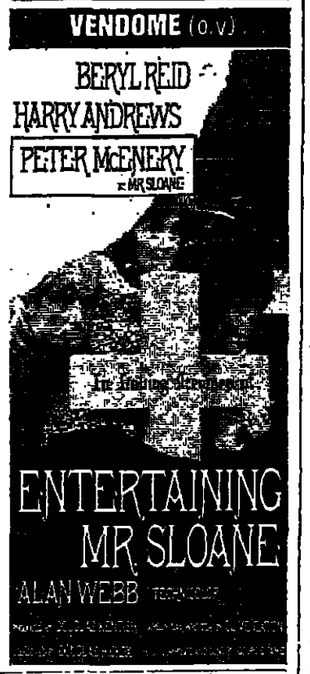
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Ambassadors Recalled in 1962

India Said to Seek Better Ties With China

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (NYT).—India has reportedly taken the initiative in an attempt to improve relations with China. The two countries have been at odds since their Himalayan border war in 1962.

According to official sources, New Delhi has sounded out Peking on restoring relations to the ambassadorial level and is awaiting a response. After the 1962 war, in which India was badly trounced, the two countries cut off all trade and reduced their diplomatic missions to the charge d'affaires level.

A dramatic improvement in relations with China would be an effective diplomatic weapon for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to take on her trip to European capitals and Washington in October and November, since it would counter the contention of some Western officials that India's recent friendship treaty with the Soviet Union had made New Delhi a virtual satellite of Moscow and had cost the Indians all flexibility in foreign policy.

But many diplomatic observers here think that the Chinese may want to move more cautiously on this issue than the Indians, and therefore doubt that anything will happen before Mrs. Gandhi's trip.

There have been several recent indications of India's overtures to China, including the following:

● Discussions in Moscow, at India's initiative, between the Chinese Ambassador there and D.P. Dhar, then Indian Ambassador. He has recently been named head of policy planning in the Foreign Ministry.

● A letter from Mrs. Gandhi to Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in July, explaining India's position on the East Pakistan crisis and offering to hold talks on the issue at any level the Chinese desired.

In the last few weeks, the charges d'affaires of both countries have returned home for consultations—which gave rise to speculation that a move might be imminent. The Indian Foreign Ministry, however, has cautioned against the expectation of early results.

Conversations with Indian officials leave no doubt that New Delhi has offered to send an ambassador to Peking. The hitch seems to be the absence so far of an equivalent commitment by Peking.

Some reports indicate that the Chinese are insisting that since the Indians were the first to remove their ambassador after the 1962 war, they should be the first to return an ambassador.

Indian sources say that this is no problem, provided there is some guarantee that the Chinese will follow suit.

Some diplomatic observers think that China's close relationship with India's enemy, Pakistan, may be an inhibiting influence on Peking. Others think that the Indian treaty with the Soviet Union may also have caused some coolness in Peking toward New Delhi.

But those who are optimistic of an early thaw in relations contend that both sides have much to gain, arguing that it is in India's interest to try to wean China away from Pakistan and in China's interest to wean India from the Soviet Union.

Castro to Visit Chile Before End of Year

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro will visit Chile sometime before the end of the year, Foreign Minister Clodomiro Almeyda Mecina announced today.

It was the first official announcement on the long-expected visit by the Cuban leader since an open invitation was extended to him by President Salvador Allende Gossens after he took office 10 months ago as the Western world's first freely-elected Communist head of state.

One of Mr. Allende's first moves after he took office was to resume diplomatic relations with the Castro regime, ties which had been severed in 1962. Mr. Castro's last trip outside Cuba was in January, 1964, when he went to the Soviet Union for a 10-day visit.

Last U.S. Poison Gas Moved Off Okinawa

HIGASHIONNA, Okinawa, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The United States today completed the removal of more than 13,000 tons of poison gas from Okinawa.

Three convoys of 10 trucks carried the last 184 tons of nerve gas over the eight-mile route from a storage area to a pier to complete the 56-day operation.

Tupamaros Free Envoy Held 8 Months

Britain's Jackson, 56, Reported Well

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 9 (UPI).—British Ambassador Geoffrey Jackson was released by the Tupamaro terrorists tonight, a police spokesman said.

The spokesman said he had been freed — after being held for eight months—in the suburb of Nuevo Paris, slightly over six miles from downtown Montevideo.

He said he had been released at a church in a working-class area.

The spokesman said Mr. Jackson, 56, appeared to be in good health.

A statement purporting to come from the guerrillas and distributed at a public meeting had said there was "no longer any reason to hold him" after the escape from jail early Monday of 106 Tupamaros. Among those who escaped was the movement's founder, Raul Sendic.

Although the Tupamaros never laid down conditions for Mr. Jackson's release, observers believed that they could have been holding him as a hostage against the success of a long-planned blow against the government of President Jorge Pacheco Areco, such as the jailbreak.

In another development early today over the mass jailbreak, the government announced that the former director of prisons, Col. Pascual Cirillo, who resigned Tuesday, would be court-martialed.

The authorities have been questioning prison officials and guards, and said yesterday that the escape through a 40-yard tunnel into a house across the street from Punta Carretas Prison could have been carried out only because of "ineptitude, fear or venality" on their part.

Selassie Will Visit China Next Month

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Emperor Haile Selassie will pay a state visit to mainland China Oct. 6-12, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday.

The visit, at the invitation of the Peking government, will enhance the friendship between Ethiopia and China, the ministry said.

Associated Press.

ISRAELI STATE OF THE UNION—Self-proclaimed premier of new State of Achzivland, Eli Avivi, 39, (right) with two Swiss students Werni Meier and Elisabeth, whom he had just married. Achzivland is a tiny enclave on Israel's northern Mediterranean coast that Avivi wants to save from 20th century authority and pollution. But a "foreign" crisis looms, as the day after the wedding, Avivi was arrested for performing a marriage without authority. In Israel, marriages are the sole prerogative of the rabbinate.

2 Girls in Tel Aviv Reveal New Arab Terrorist Method

TEL AVIV, Sept. 9 (NYT).—A seamstress from Peru and a coed from the Netherlands told newsmen today how Arab terrorists duped them into flying to Israel with luggage containing explosives.

The young women flew here on El Al flights from London and Rome respectively. Their leather luggage in the cargo holds failed to explode.

Police officers who presided over the press conference barred questions relating to what happened after the travelers arrived at the airports with their bags. Security authorities have maintained secrecy about why the explosives did not go off in flight and how the plots were discovered.

They allowed television cameras to record the interview with the Peruvian, but, for reasons they did not explain, they barred pictures of the Dutch girl.

Both young women were introduced to the press by nicknames. The Peruvian, "Delia," 21, said she had been sent to Israel by her supposed fiancé, Roberto Yusuf Antonio, 34. She said he had told her he was an engineer, born in Brazil to Arab parents.

She said she first met Roberto in a shop in Peru last Sept. 25, and that they fell in love at once. But after 15 days, Roberto left. He returned the following year and her parents tried to break up the relationship. However, when he proposed marriage, they accepted him, the girl said.

Meet the Family

She related that Roberto told her he wanted her to meet his mother and sister who were visiting Israel, and he said that they would all fly back together to Brazil for the marriage.

The couple flew from New York to London, where "Delia" obtained her visa to Israel.

They booked a passage on an El Al flight from London, but the day before the fight Roberto said he would take an earlier plane so that he could bring his parents to the airport to meet the bride on arrival.

The Dutch girl, a slim, attractive blonde introduced as "Yetti," 19, said she had had no romance with the Arab who dispatched her, George Frah. She said that they had met in Belgrade during her holiday and they became good friends, smoking hashish together.

George told her his family was living under the Israeli occupation and he could not go to see them because he had a Jordanian passport. He asked her to carry a letter and a suitcase with gifts to Israel and to get $2,500 from his mother to enable him to start a new life in America.

"Yetti" said she had long wanted to visit Israel so she was glad of the opportunity to have her trip financed. The fact that she had been given only a one-way ticket had not aroused her suspicion, she said, since she expected to buy her return ticket out of the money she was to get from George's mother.

Both young women said they learned they had been duped only after their arrival in Israel. The police officers prevented them from giving details to the press.

Philippines Province Is Terrorized

70 Die as Moslems, Christians Battle

By Henry Kamm

ILIGAN, The Philippines, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Most of the 300,000 people of Lanao Province, on the Philippines' southernmost tip of Mindanao, have lived in terror for months.

Since July, police sources report, 70 persons have been killed, and many other deaths are believed to have gone unrecorded.

In the last two weeks, about 45,000 people have fled from their homes, most to other provinces. Their houses, in towns and villages that have taken on a ghostly aspect, stand empty, a prey to looters. And people who remain in their homes fear to speak of their fears.

Armed bands of Moslems known as Barracudas, after the predatory fish familiar to the islanders, roam the province terrorizing the Christian inhabitants. Sometimes the Christians strike back, as indiscriminately as the Moslems. Many women and children are among the dead.

Political Power Struggle

Although the opposing forces are grouped along religious lines, knowledgeable sources here say it is not a war provoked by religious hatred. The hatred has always existed in Mindanao, they say, but in Lanao del Norte, it is a struggle for political power that is exploiting the animosities of poor and little-educated people.

Although people are afraid to charge publicly that the Barracudas are a private army dependent on the most powerful man in the province, Ali Dimaporo, a member of the national House of Representatives, such is the general belief. Yesterday, Mr. Dimaporo took notice of it and denied it angrily.

"There are even persons who say that this humble servant of yours has something to do with the arming of people," Mr. Dimaporo said at a public meeting in the town of Baroy. He rejected the accusation.

The occasion was an extraordinary "peace meeting" called on the order of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, with Secretary of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile presiding as the president's personal representative. The three principal provincial leaders were brought together and, on Mr. Enrile's order, shook hands and smiled thinly at one another.

They were, besides Mr. Dimaporo, Gov. Arsenio A. Quibranza and his opponent in the election scheduled for Nov. 8, Deputy Gov. Malamit Umpa. Mr. Umpa is a follower of Mr. Dimaporo and the governor is a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Enrile empowered a new military task force with jurisdiction over peace and order in the province and gave it authority to disarm all unauthorized bearers of weapons. This is not expected to be popular here.

Dr. Phil Edwards Dies; Ex-Canada Olympic Runner

MONTREAL, Sept. 9 (AP).—Dr. Phil Edwards, 63, one of Canada's most noted Olympic athletics and an authority on tropical and chest diseases, died Monday.

Dr. Edwards, who was born in British Guiana, won five medals for Canada in Olympic Games track competition in 1932 and 1936 and was one of four men named last year for the new Sports Hall of Fame at New York University.

A 1930 graduate of NYU who became a consultant for the Canadian government in tropical and chest diseases, Dr. Edwards, who was part Negro, became the first of his race to graduate in medicine from McGill University. He was also honorary head of the department of parasitology at the Royal Victoria Hospital here.

He started his track career at NYU in 1927, being credited as the man most responsible for helping the university to become a top track competitor in the late 1920s. In 1928, he won the 880-yard outdoor title of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and was anchorman on the victorious NYU two-mile indoor-relay team. In 1929, he helped the university win its first intercollegiate championship.

Church Council Grants New Aid to Africa

GENEVA, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The World Council of Churches today announced a further grant of $200,000 to black liberation movements, most of them operating in southern Africa.

The council said that the new allocation, like the first $200,000 contribution last year, will not be used to buy weapons but will go toward legal aid and social, health and educational services. The council's grant "program to combat racism" has been bitterly attacked in South Africa, Rhodesia and Portugal.

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Tass a Special Target

Peking Assails Soviet Union After Long Period of Silence

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Breaking a long silence on Soviet affairs, the Chinese Communists lashed out today with a vitriolic attack on Tass, Moscow's official press agency, and certain aspects of Soviet foreign relations.

A Peking dispatch from Hsinhua, China's official press service, charged the Soviet agency with "odious fabrications and lies" in disseminating a story alleged to have originated in Taipei that Communist China has agreed to U.S. "cooperation" in developing Chinese offshore oil deposits and building an aircraft factory in China.

An agreement for "cooperation" was reported to have been reached with Henry Kissinger when President Nixon's aide was in Peking in July to arrange for the President's projected visit.

Hsinhua also criticized the Soviet Union for receiving economic and technical aid from American and other capitalist sources, and for the agreement Moscow has just concluded with the Western powers over Berlin.

Peking has been remarkably quiet about the Russians for a long time; conspicuously refraining until today, from reacting to the crescendo of attacks by Moscow.

Belabors Nixon Visit

The Soviet Union has belabored Peking's invitation to Mr. Nixon as meant to promote cooperation with the United States against the Soviet Union. The Kremlin has scored the friendly relations of the Chinese with Romania, Yugoslavia and Albania as "sowing seeds of tension in the Balkans" and claimed that Peking is pursuing a dangerous game of striving for hegemony in the world Communist movement and the leadership of nonaligned nations.

Peking's failure for months to reply, aside from oblique references, to the drumbeat of Russian propaganda has intrigued China observers here, and these noted that even today's outburst did not meet the broad thrust of Russian charges, only struck out at details.

New Soviet Blast

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (NYT).—The Soviet Union stepped up its campaign to discredit China's policies yesterday by reviving the charge that Peking was seeking to emerge as the world's leading power by pushing the United States and Russia into a nuclear war against each other.

A long article in the government newspaper, Izvestia, the latest in a series in the Soviet press, contained most of the familiar Soviet accusations against Peking's leaders. Like other recent attacks, the Izvestia article seemed aimed at discouraging other nations from establishing relations with China and at justifying Soviet actions in the face of criticism from China.

Specifically, the Izvestia article sought to counter China's oft-repeated claim that the Soviet Union and the United States were plotting to divide the world and that China was the logical defender of the other countries against this domination.

It added that China was hoping to provoke a military conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States, and then "to build on their ruins a civilization a thousand times more brilliant, to turn China into the world's only super-power."

6-Mile Breach Made in River Wall at Lucknow

NEW DELHI, Sept. 9 (UPI).—A six-mile-long protective embankment along the Gomti River burst today, worsening the situation in Lucknow, the Uttar Pradesh capital partly under floodwaters for the past five days.

Workers, engaged in plugging the holes in the embankment, left when they could not operate in the rapid current of the river, which flows through this city of 650,000.

Army troops and engineers rushed to the area and were battling to repair the breach, Indian news agencies said.

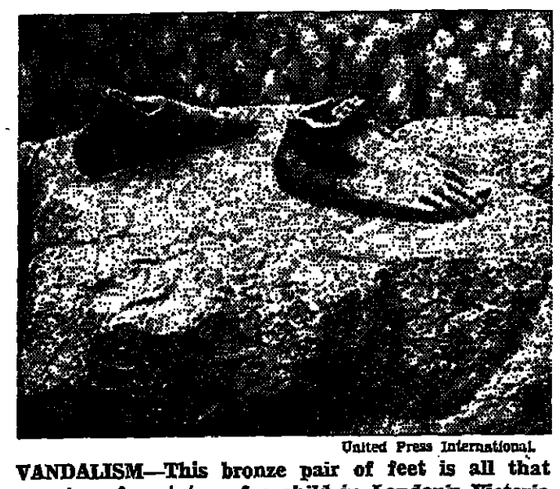
The breach threatened new localities of the city. Already 117 of the city's 282 neighborhoods are under water.

A contingent of 1,500 army troops and 4,000 militiamen and police constables were working around the clock in relief operations. They have moved 250,000 marooned persons to higher ground.

The chief minister of Uttar Pradesh said in a radio broadcast last night that 300 persons have died in the state in the season's monsoon flooding and torrential rain.

El Al 747 Emergency

TEL AVIV, Sept. 9 (UPI).—An El Al 747 jet with 407 persons aboard developed engine trouble 35 minutes out of Tel Aviv today and returned to make a safe emergency landing after dumping most of its fuel into the Mediterranean. The flight was bound for New York via London.



United Press International.

VANDALISM—This bronze pair of feet is all that remains of a statue of a child in London's Victoria Embankment Gardens. Unfortunately it is only one of many instances where vandals have damaged or have completely removed statues from public places.

Italy Plans 'Rigorous' Steps To Save Art From Thieves

ROME, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—The Italian government has ordered tough new measures for the protection of works of art following a recent rash of art thefts, officials said here today.

They said that the measures were agreed on last night at a ministerial meeting presided over by Premier Emilio Colombo. There was no indication on precisely what steps would be taken.

The officials said only that directives had been given for "a particularly rigorous action" to protect works of art, prevent thefts and catch criminals.

They added that there would be regional meetings to discuss the problem and that new legislation was possible.

The ministerial meeting followed the theft Tuesday of five Renaissance paintings from a Venice church.

This came eight days after the removal of a priceless Titian masterpiece from a church in nearby Pieve di Cadore.

The Venice arts superintendent, Francesco Valcanover, described the theft in Venice as probably the biggest in 50 years. He placed the value of the five paintings at a minimum of $3.67 billion.

Art thefts, which numbered 259 last year, have been running this year at an average of almost one a day.

The police say that most of the stolen works are smuggled over the border into Switzerland and sold.

Six Paintings Recovered

VARESE, Italy, Sept. 9 (AP).—Italian police reported today the recovery of six stolen 17th-century paintings, worth about $320,000.

The paintings were found on a farm. Some were damaged by cracking and wrinkling. They had been stolen from churches in the area and portrayed saints.

The names of the artists were not made public.

Philip Berrigan Ends His Monthlong Fast

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 9 (UPI).—A hunger strike has been ended by the Rev. Philip Berrigan and nine other federal prisoners protesting the U.S. parole system.

The 10 ate solid food for lunch yesterday for the first time since Aug. 5.

Sister Elizabeth McAlister said father Berrigan, who has been imprisoned for destroying draft records, "never envisioned it as something never ending."

After Beating by Police

Solzhenitsyn Friend Gets Soviet Apology

By Harry Trimborn

MOSCOW, Sept. 9. — Soviet police have apologized for inflicting a "fierce beating" on a friend of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, informed sources said yesterday.

The police, according to sources considered highly reliable, told the victim, Alexander Gorlov, they had mistaken him for a "criminal" when he appeared on Aug. 13 at Mr. Solzhenitsyn's country cottage at Roshdestvo, 40 miles southwest of Moscow.

Mr. Gorlov, an engineer for the state construction combine, had gone to the cottage on an errand for the 1970 Nobel literature laureate, who was visiting in Moscow at the time.

Two days after the attack, Mr. Solzhenitsyn fired off a blistering open letter to Yuro V. Andropov, minister of state security (KGB), demanding a public explanation and punishment of the assailants.

According to Mr. Solzhenitsyn's letter, the attackers attempted to force Mr. Gorlov to sign an "oath of secrecy" about the incident, threatening him and his family with a variety of reprisals, including prison, if he refused.

They were especially insistent, according to the writer, that Mr. Gorlov not inform Mr. Solzhenitsyn of the attack. Mr. Gorlov refused.

Police Try to Explain

In his letter, Mr. Solzhenitsyn maintained that Mr. Gorlov had surprised about ten secret police plainclothesmen in the cottage, as they were confiscating literature and other materials belonging to the author.

Maintaining that the attack was the latest harassment by the Kremlin since he fell into disfavor for his "anti-Soviet" writings, Mr. Solzhenitsyn charged that the plainclothesmen had "bound Gorlov, knocked him down, dragged him face down into the woods and beat him cruelly."

According to the sources, the apology was made at a recent unspecified date when plainclothes police appeared at Mr. Gorlov's office to offer an explanation of the attack.

The sources said the men identified themselves as members of the regular militia (police) force, not security (KGB) agents.

The policemen, the sources said, explained that they had gone to the cottage in an effort to trap a "criminal"—in a stakeout for a burglar.

When Mr. Gorlov entered, they said they thought he was the man.

In an apparent effort to respond to Mr. Solzhenitsyn's demand for punishment of the attackers, the police reportedly told Mr. Gorlov that no action could be taken against the men because there had been no medical examination of Mr. Gorlov immediately after the beating. His injuries could have been sustained under entirely different circumstances, they explained. Thus, there could be no proof that the injuries were inflicted by the police.

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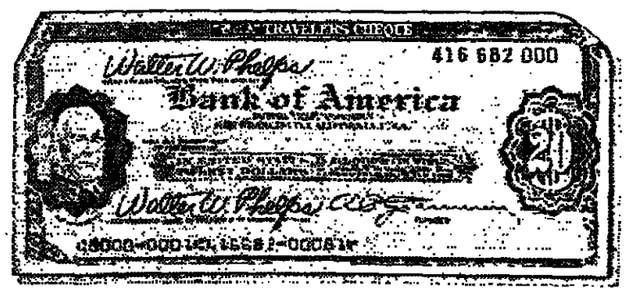

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Page 6—Friday, September 10, 1971 *

The Interlaced Problems

President Nixon addressed a Congress yesterday that may have been out of its depth in the economic situation he outlined—but which was far from unconscious of the political possibilities it contained. Virtually every Democratic leader had emerged with his own gloss on the President's economic thesis, and while they were agreed that it favored business unduly, they had come up with a wide variety of methods for correcting it.

Mr. Nixon brought little that was new to the joint session. What he did do was to set his 90-day program in its larger context—not as a perpetual straitjacket for wages and prices, but, as he had initially made clear, a temporary expedient to give time for broader methods to be brought to bear upon the economy. He asked primarily for those measures of tax incentive which he had originally outlined; beyond that, he promised to consult with all major segments of the economy as well as with Congress for the creation of a long-range economic program.

More, he sketched out a role for America in the world that would not be isolationist, but would be more modest than the burden this country has assumed over the past 25 years. And the President's reception by Congress was certainly favorable enough to indicate that this concept, no less than his economic initiative, struck a responsive chord.

The major subject to which Mr. Nixon was addressing himself—although his emphasis upon it in the speech was almost incidental—was the temptation which new economic policies always present for legislators (and Presidents). And he urged Congress to resist those temptations—to place "national interest above special interests"; to remember that what comes out of the national treasury, whether in tax reductions or appropriations, must be paid for somehow—in continuing inflation in all probability.

The basic economic problems—the dollar, inflation and a sagging economy—are all interlaced, all involved in any number of collateral problems. To emphasize any one at the expense of the other, to try to strengthen the dollar (or weaken it for competitive reasons), to try to brake inflation, to try to stimulate industry, without regard for the effect each move has on the other aspects of national economic health, could be disastrous. And it is just this dilemma which will confront Congress, labor, business and agriculture, as its representatives meet with the President to plan for the future. Mr. Nixon has made a start; it was, to most Americans, a welcome start. But from here on in the clash of interests must be channeled into constructive effort—and next year is an election year.

Drift Toward Chaos in Ulster

On the face of it, only one conclusion is possible from the futile London conference of British and Irish prime ministers on the crisis in Northern Ireland: Neither Edward Heath nor John Lynch has yet realized how rapidly Ulster is drifting toward civil war, with all the terrible consequences that could bring for everyone.

Thus, Mr. Lynch wound up in London as he began—by emphasizing that reunification offers the only way to a durable solution in Northern Ireland—a wholly irrelevant emphasis in existing conditions, however necessary it may be for domestic political reasons. The Irish prime minister also rejects the notion that his government can intensify its effort to curb the Irish Republican Army provisionals along the border.

That left Mr. Heath with nothing better to come up with than a new effort by Home Secretary Reginald Maudling to bring all factions in Ulster together again for discussions—under conditions that the main Roman Catholic political force was bound, in the present climate, to reject out of hand. Mr. Heath also evidently rejected a Lynch plea that the British Army use its extraordinary powers to disarm Ulster's Protestant extremists, who own most of the 100,000 registered firearms in the province.

The whole British pace and attitude show an appalling lack of understanding of how completely the situation in Ulster has polarized and what a superhuman effort will be required even to get a useful dialogue restarted among men who once were moderates but are moderates no longer.

Any discussions boycotted by the leaders of the Social Democratic and Labor party—the only effective political group to which Ulster's Catholic minority is likely to listen—will be useless for easing the crisis. These leaders might agree to participate in Mr. Maudling's conference with fewer concessions than they are now demanding—but only if Britain is ready to re-examine the whole structure of the Stormont government.

They are unlikely to agree in advance to call off their campaign of civil disobedience and withdrawal from public responsibilities, as Mr. Maudling seems to demand. And they may find it impossible politically to agree to confer unless Britain ends the policy of internment without trial which has turned most Ulster Catholics against the British Army. However, Mr. Heath might get around that hurdle by ordering the army to intern some of the gun-carrying Protestant extremists along with the suspected IRA leaders.

If a Conservative British government can push its Unionist allies in Ulster this far, without provoking an armed Protestant reaction, then it will have every right to expect Mr. Lynch's help in getting Ulster's Catholic political leaders to the conference table. Given the present polarization, nothing short of that seems likely to work, despite Mr. Lynch's tentative expression of willingness to go along with a Heath proposal for a conference with Prime Minister Faulkner of Northern Ireland.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The End of Fixed Parities?

Even if the parity of the commercial franc relative to the dollar is maintained, it appears prudent to me to expect a long period of monetary fluctuations. In this event, the success of the French tactic of the two-tier market would prove both the effectiveness of the French administration and the modest place of the French economy in the world. The U.S. will not have forced France to revalue the commercial franc, but France will not have been able to prevent our partners from playing the American game. In the meantime the Common Market in its present form will suffer a severe blow. U.S. government leaders were sponsors of the Common Market 20 years ago. President Kennedy had dreamt of an Atlantic agreement between the New World and a European community enlarged to include Britain. Now the men responsible for the economy in Washington would rejoice at the disappearance of the common farm policy and would scarcely shed tears if the whole administrative mechanism in Brussels was finally paralyzed. They have not yet said which non-tariff obstacles to American exports they want to see removed. Visibly, they want to continue to export capital and to improve their trade balance. Exorbitant demands? Indeed. But the question, unfortunately, is not what is fair or unfair, but what is desirable or possible—a balance of forces.

—*Raymond Aron in Le Figaro (Paris).*

Allende's Travels

Mr. Allende has obtained something more and better than a mere promise of increased economic cooperation. In quito, he signed a declaration recognizing the right of the Latin American nations to renew diplomatic relations with Cuba. Together with the Colombians, he denounced economic pressures from the U.S. and the communiqué adopted in Lima underscores the necessity of joint action by all Latin American countries and by all developing nations in general. In Lima also, Peruvians and Chileans agreed to follow a common line toward French nuclear tests in the Pacific. It is, however, clear that this Chilean diplomacy would be less effective if Mr. Nixon's Latin American policy had not aroused so much rancor in the last two years. The declarations signed during Mr. Allende's Andean tour echoed the condemnation by the Commission for Latin American Economic Cooperation of the protectionist measures adopted by the U.S., and the latest alarmist report issued by the OAS in Washington. The U.S. cannot expect isolation of the Chilean regime.

—*From Le Monde (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 10, 1896

PARIS—M. Gaston Calmette, in a recent article in the Figaro on the life of ex-Captain Dreyfus in captivity, stated that M. Chantemps, when Minister of the Colonies under the Ribot Ministry, telegraphed to the Governor of French Guiana asking whether it was possible for the wife of the convict to join her husband on the Ile du Salut. The reply was a negative one, because of the fear of complications or attempts at escape. It is not known, even now, what will be done. Will there be a new attempt or will it be dropped?

Fifty Years Ago

September 10, 1921

CHERBOURG—Charlie Chaplin, arriving here this afternoon on the Olympic, successfully survived the heavy barrage laid down by scores of newspapermen and photographers who had come here for a first hand view of the world's greatest laugh-maker, some even arriving by aeroplane. Charlie was suffering from writer's cramp, due to the signing of hundreds of photographs and autographs for admirers during the trip. His immense talent, his charm and his humanity were evident for all to see, and so was the wit.

'Not for Us—One of Them Was Ours . . .'

Soledad Brother: Postscript to an Epitaph

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—Following the bloody outburst of violence at San Quentin Prison last month, I wrote in this space that many persons probably would not believe the official explanation of George Jackson's death, but would assume with his mother that he had been "set up." I wrote also that the "wanton destruction of humanity" exemplified by the life and death of George Jackson, if allowed to go on, would "consume us all."

An outpouring of mail has since accused me of all sorts of sins—including some of those who so admired Jackson that they insist his humanity was not destroyed but enhanced by his harsh experience. But most letters and even some editorials have accused me of charging that Jackson's death was "set up" by the authorities. Of course, I did not, and would not, do that without any supporting evidence.

Another principal accusation is that in writing that Jackson had been imprisoned "at 19 for one year to life for confessing to a $70 roberry," I was guilty of understating his criminal record.

Shot at 15

Maybe so. At age 15, he attempted a department store break-in for which he was shot twice by policemen and served a year in the Paso Robles youth facility. At 16, he was accused of numerous robberies in Kern County, Calif., but claimed to have pleaded guilty to one only to escape being charged with others he "knew nothing about." He escaped from the county jail, and later was charged with participating in the $70 gas-station robbery.

Of that charge, he wrote in 1970 in a brief autobiographical sketch for his book, "Prison Letters": "I accepted a deal—I agreed to confess and spare the county court costs in return for a light county-jail sentence. I confessed but when time came for sentencing they tossed me into the penitentiary with one [year] to life. That was in 1960. I was 18 years old. I've been here ever since."

That is the entire record that one columnist called "as long as your arm," and for it Jackson served about 12 years in prison, more than seven in solitary confinement. If anything, detailing this record of "crime and punishment" emphasizes how senselessly and brutally society reacted at every turn to Jackson's early transgressions; moreover, it is still doing so, every day in other cases, and turning thousands of young offenders into hardened criminals.

If that is not "wanton destruction of humanity," what is it?

Not Convicted

It is also apparent from my correspondence that many persons do not realize that George Jackson and the two other "Soledad Brothers" were only accused — never convicted—of killing a guard at Soledad Prison. In fact, their trial was to have resumed only two days after the San Quentin killings, and the circumstances in which they were charged by the Soledad authorities — six days after the guard's death—raised many questions as yet unanswered.

But the primary charge, in almost every critical letter I received, was that I had shown no concern for the other men killed at San Quentin, particularly the white guards. Here are excerpts from a letter I have written to a thoughtful correspondent who made that accusation:

"It is most interesting to me how many people—from those who are literate and experienced, as you are, to those who are almost illiterate and hate-filled and pathetic in their venom — have written to say that my sympathy was misplaced and should have been for the dead guards, that I should specifically have written about them, or about—for instance—the couple recently murdered in their candy store in Brooklyn. I believe this is symbolic of something that is corroding us, we are not willing to face up to the *true* problems of our life and times but only to the symptoms and surface consequences. (As, for instance, we are making a hue and cry about the *horrors of busing pupils* to integrate schools—far more hue and cry than ever was heard about segregated schools.)

"But I insist I was not writing about the dead guards . . . or the Brooklyn candy store. I was trying as best I could to get at the *true* problem—and I said in my article that it was more important to face up to the life of George Jackson than to his death. The truth of that life is what caused the death of those guards, just as much as it caused the death of Jackson himself, just as it steadily destroys so much of our common humanity.

"To grieve for the guards . . . but not to face the truth of what our society does to human beings like George Jackson—and by the thousands—is to worry about symptoms and surface consequences and not about root causes.

"So I must tell you that, no, I cannot be more 'evenhanded,' as you would wish; I will go on, as long as I can, trying to get to the core of things, as best I can. I freely concede a limited ability in that regard."

A Soviet View of Israel: II

By Victor Louis

MOSCOW—Many prospective Russian emigrants are still unrealistic about the circumstances which await them in the promised land of Israel. As I found on my recent visit, when they discover there are prostitutes and thieves in Israel, too, and that the working conditions are harder than in Russia, they are disappointed.

A very few of these people return to the Soviet Union but this is not the easiest thing to do, any more than it is easy for them to re-emigrate to the States.

Most make the best of a bad job because they are ashamed to admit they have made a rash decision. A current joke in Moscow is of the Jew who applied for a visa to go to Israel for the second time. Naturally he was asked why. "Shall I tell you honestly?" he replied. "I don't like living here and I don't like living there either. But what a wonderful journey!"

Those who are disappointed are hardly to be blamed because they have to make a final decision without so much as a weekend visit to the country of their choice. It is only after he arrives that Mr. Rabinovich will discover that neither the Yiddish which his father taught him nor his own knowledge of economy are of the slightest use and, after all he has been through, any religious Jew will tell him that because his mother was Russian he does not even count as a Jew at all.

Difficult to Adjust

It is hard for him to adjust to Israel as he is already in his fifties, but he could make a go of it for the sake of his daughter's future. And then come further disappointments; she goes into the army, grows away from him and the traditions he cherishes as she realizes her independence, discovers the pill and even, from visiting Americans, the meaning of pot.

Immigrants who arrive from the Soviet Union still wearing their rose-colored spectacles may have their own lack of curiosity to blame, but they have also lacked the opportunity of fully satisfying that curiosity.

Information about the Soviet Union is also sadly lacking in Israel. The Israeli museums are excellent. I spent almost a whole day in the Haaretz Museum.

I was slowed down in the museum dealing with astronautics and space exploration as I tried to find any reference to Russia's contribution. There was none. Not a corner for Yuri Gagarin or even for a Russian space dog. I inquired of the curator and he pointed out, "It is still too early to show the Russians here." I asked him why, and when the time would be ripe, and he replied that the Americans had sent their astronauts' photographs but the Russians had not.

Plenty of Americans

Jerusalem is full of American tourists, gay and laughing. They wear their little blue and white tourist hats with the words "Shalom-Israel," as though they have come to a fancy-dress party. They come to enjoy themselves almost as they would in Disneyland, to look at the country, give their money, warm their hearts and then when their time of a week or so is up, the hats are packed into their suitcases and home they fly to the States.

The immigrant from Moscow does not feel inferior to his American counterpart. He has come from another great country, not from some forgotten village in Eastern Europe, and yet the Americans are largely only visitors and he cannot understand why they are not ready, as he is, to put their shoulders to the wheel. Only last month, he was demanding his exit visa in Moscow with shouts of anger, but now he has something else to raise his voice about: "Comrades," he shouts again (because it takes time to drop *this form* of address), "What's wrong with the American Jews? They don't have the same difficulties as we do about coming here so why don't they settle here, too?"

The connections of Russian Jewry with Israel date from before the 1917 revolution, when emigrants went to settle in Palestine. Now the Russian Jews who go to settle are really welcome as they bring themselves instead of gifts of money, and the physical ties between Israel and the Soviet Union grow stronger with the passage of every single person who makes the journey, leaving friends and family behind with hopes to meet again.

Similarly, the more Russian Jews settle in Israel, the more Israeli citizens there are who feel, however dear their new-found freedom, nevertheless obliged to Russia in all sorts of ways and certainly closer to her than to the United States.

This is the second of two articles, written for The New York Times, by Victor Louis, a controversial Soviet journalist who recently spent some time in Israel and who sometimes carries out missions for the Soviet Security Police (the KGB).

Letters

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

'Generation of Peace'

This letter is prompted by Mr. Joseph Kraft's Aug. 31 column "A Generation of Peace."

Among other things, Mr. Kraft had stated that in Europe the boundaries have finally been drawn fair and square and that the U.S. should not use its power to defend freedom against the supposed threat of Communism.

As to the first statement, it seems that Mr. Kraft is not bothered at all that people in Eastern Europe have more than once demonstrated their opposition to the Soviet kind of Communism. Popular uprisings in East Germany, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia were finally crushed with Soviet military force. Also, to Mr. Kraft the annexation of the Baltic states does not seem at all objectionable despite the fact that this was carried out according to secret agreements between Hitler and Stalin.

As to Mr. Kraft's second statement, there is a fundamental difference whether the U.S. is militarily engaged in defending one country against a Communist takeover, as in Vietnam, or refusing to recognize an injustice, as in the case of the Baltic states.

The U.S. has the choice whether to go along with the Soviet-proposed security conference and recognize Soviet conquests in Eastern Europe and thus improve our relations with the U.S.S.R. or adhere to the principle of self-determination of all people, as we have done in the past, and abstain from any step which should give the appearance that we might approve Soviet hegemony in Eastern Europe. The worst the U.S. could do is to close its eyes to the facts and pretend that everything is fine, as Mr. Kraft seems to recommend.

CAMILLA KUUS,
Figueira da Foz,
Portugal.

Does Crime Pay?

Why all the bewilderment at the "growth rate" of crime to a victim risk rate of 1 to 36? What else does a hodge-podge nation expect, whose leaders not only tolerate but profit from bringing up their electorate from morning to night on fictional and real crime through the—free for what?—press and TV? I am, of course, referring to the fact that these media belong to the Establishment from ex-President Johnson on down, which is reaping the fruits of violence that it continues to cultivate, its only rationale being profits.

R. LENHAUSEN,
Madrid.

Worship of GNP

Until the worship of Gross National Product is ended, the attendant problems (pollution, unemployment, over-population) will not be resolved.

Through an annual tax of 1 percent on all wealth, England could end its housing problem, using the funds to put all to work abolishing slums with skilled mechanics as leaders.

Alas, habit will send her into the Common Market to increase the GNP instead of becoming the first great nation to leave the treadmill and achieve a life style less stressful, less problem-plagued, less "thing" oriented.

DAVID MANDEL,
London.

Europe's Debts to U.S.

Your recent edition gives prominence to a thought that has occured to me repeatedly: "Austria Bids Europe Repay Debts to U.S." From time to time the enterprising Cleveland firm of Warner & Swasey has published a list of those countries that benefited at the hands of American taxpayers. One, some ago in an issue of U.S. News World Report headed "No der We're Broke," revealed amount loaned, given or ed of well over $123 billion to 130 countries from 1945 through 1966. There has been a stantial increase since source of the figures: The for International Development Washington.

I salute Dr. Bruno Kreisky, Austrian Chancellor, for his ly suggestion. Even 10 perce repayment would be a welcome acknowledgment of appreciat which has been for years lacking.

WALTER S. JELLIFFE,
Lugano,
Switzerland.

Is Nixon Out of The Wood

By David S. Bro

WASHINGTON.—Back A the reader may recal ident Nixon was in bad The Vietnam peace talk deadlocked, the economy the doldrums and Was had about decided Mr. might not be good for a term.

The June Gallup Po heats, measuring him three leading Democrat sibilities, Sens. Edward K nedy, Hubert H. Humphr Edmund S. Muskie, and party prospect George C lace, demonstrated his vul ity.

Mr. Nixon averaged o 41 percent of the vote, a 40.3 average for the Democrats and 11.3 poi Wallace.

It was, to put it mi shaky position for an in after 2 1/2 years in o shaky that heroic rescue were clearly indicated.

In July, while his Dem opponents dozed, Mr. Nixon his surprise announcement scheduled trip to Peking ing massive headlines and spread praise. In August the Democrats vacationed out of the news, he topped surprise with the dramatic ration of a new economic icy designed to halt in and improve the basic he the economy.

We now have the first r of the political success of spectacular tactics. Mr. has surged from his Jun of 41 percent all the way a dissying 42.6 percent in the Gallup Poll taken August.

Kennedy, Humphrey and kie average out at 37 per the new poll, down a little than three points, and M has slipped less than a p 10.6 percent.

If this is all that the Pr can accomplish with the dramatically staged pro that his show-biz-minded istration can concoct, th is in worse trouble than agined.

The Gallup figures in that if Mr. Nixon astonish world by turning up unann on the moon as the comm of the next Apollo crew, it add about two-tenths of a cent to his popularity.

In scientific terms, the pollsters must assume tha shift of opinion within the cent range falls within the sibility of a statistical er their 1,500-person sample. Nixon's gain for the summ well within that range.

The average three-point in the Democrats' suppo probably real, not a stat quirk, but it's hardly surpri when you remember that K and Humphrey were almost ly out of the news during summer, while Kennedy's licity came from his trip t Pakistan refugee centers.

Mr. Nixon has had the tional stage virtually to h this summer. In addition t two television dramas, he grabbed headlines by, ope busing, promising parochial aid and swooping in to to farmers, veterans, fo fans, and other assorted A cans in a dozen different

Now Congress is coming the Democratic presidential ls are returning to the hu and the nasty-nigging que that were overlooked in the spectacular presidential announcements will be ask

As Rep. Barber B. Conab the able New York Repub wrote in his newsletter this Congress will not automa ratify Mr. Nixon's eco prescriptions.

For a 43 percent Pres there can be no easy re-el

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Music

ernstein's Mass'— how Biz'

by Harold C. Schonberg

ASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (NYT). —There were heated argu- ts about the Kennedy Center the Performing Arts even be- it opened. Last night the palace on the Potomac was of- lly inaugurated, with a per- ance of Leonard Bernstein's ss" in the Opera House. Be- e of the nature of the music, one more element about the er will be controversial. In- the arguments had started the first public rehearsal. ere were those who dismissed "Mass" out of hand as vulgar h, saying derisively that it worthy of the building. re were those who were *dis*sed about the treatment of Catholic liturgy, especially moment where the cross is roved. There were those who that Bernstein had put his er exactly on what ails the rch today, and that his ass" was a relevant commen- y on religious problems and re were those, especially ong the youthful members of audience, who screamed and lauded and cheered and cried d said it was the most beautiful ng that they had ever heard. e text of the Bernstein lass" follows the Catholic urgy, from the "Kyrie" through the "Agnus Dei," but that is ly the framework. Additional xts have been supplied by rnstein and Stephen Schwartz. some of the orthodox sections the "Mass." Bernstein has eated stylized, chant-like set- gs, on the order of what Stra- sky did in his "Symphony of salms." Elsewhere there is a ld melange of everything. One n hear rock. Broadway tunes *at echo* "West Side Story" and ancy Free," raga, Beatles, llads, Copland, chorales, re- al-meeting tunes, hymns, and rching bands.

The work employs huge forces nore than 200 participants— d the list of credits reads like honor roll of show business. tings by Oliver Smith. Chore- raphy by Alvin Ailey. Costumes Frank Thompson. Lighting by bert Hemsley jr. Produced by gar L. Stevens. The conductor s the talented Maurice Peress, o had been selected by Bern- in as an assistant conductor of the New York Philharmonic about 10 years ago. Mr. Peress currently is conductor of the Austin and Corpus Christi Symphonies, both in Texas.

Associated Press.

Leonard Bernstein congratulating the cast of his "Mass" at Kennedy Center.

In this "Mass," which the composer describes as a theater piece for singers, dancers and players, there is a story line and a set of premises. The priest-celebrant, a Christ-figure, comes from youth and *eventually returns to youth*. He has symbolized orthodox religion, but orthodox religion no longer works.

Orthodox religion, implies the text of the Bernstein "Mass," certainly has not stopped the butchery in Vietnam. Nor has it supported the pacifistic endeavors of *the Berrigan brothers. The* "Dona Nobis Pacem" (Give us peace) of the mass is a strong antiwar statement. It is at this point that the celebrant goes mad. He breaks the cross, despoils the altar, rids himself of his vestments.

What the world needs, says the "Mass," along with Ludwig van Beethoven about *150 years ago*, is the brotherhood of man. To emphasize the point there is a great laying-on of hands when choir boys descend into the audience and press the flesh of everybody in sight. "Pass it on," they whisper. The audience is suffused with peace and love. Leonard Bernstein's "Mass," almost two hours long without an intermission, is a very chic affair. It offers a sentimental response *to great problems of our time*. Musically it is a stylistic phantasmagoria that uses the fashionable techniques. Amplification, for instance. Everything is amplified, as at a rock concert—the singers, the orchestra, and there also is lavish use of four-track pre-recorded tape. The result can be ear-splitting. With this kind of score it was of course impossible to gauge the acoustics of the Opera House. That will have to wait for the performance of the Ginastera opera, "Beatrix *Cenci," tonight.*

The fashionable elements include orchestrations by Hershy Kay and Jonathan Tunick. The musical ideas all are Bernstein, but as is customary in Broadway musicals, other hands have helped dress them up. By far the best sections of the "Mass" are the Broadway-like numbers—the jazzy, super-rhythmic sections. Bernstein at his best always has been a sophisticate, a composer of skillful lightweight music who can turn out a snappy tune or a sweet-flowing ballad. That is what has made his work on Broadway so superior. And, fortunately, about two-thirds of the "Mass" is gay and lighthearted.

But in his more serious music, Bernstein has tended to sound *derivative. When Bernstein struggles* with the infinite, he has generally been thrown for a loss, as in his "Jeremiah" or "Kaddish" symphonies. And so it is in the "Mass." The serious musical content is pretentious and thin, as thin as the watery liberalism that dominates the message of the work. At the end, both music and text descend into a slick kind of bathos.

For love and the brotherhood of man will not solve our problems. Better housing, jobs for everybody and adherence to the Bill of Rights will do a lot anyway. The ones who talk loudest about universal love are generally the ones who are the greatest haters. At times "Mass" is little more than fashionable kitsch. It is a pseudo-serious effort at rethinking the mass that basically is, I think, cheap and vulgar. It is a show biz mass, the work of a musician who desperately wants to be with it. So this "Mass" is with it—this week. But what about next year?

Movies In New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—This is how critics for The New York *Times rate new films:*

"Lust for a Vampire," directed by Jimmy Sangster, and "The Man Who Haunted Himself," by Basil Dearden, are being featured on the same bill. "Despite many obvious lunacies," writes Roger Greenspun, the film, about a beautiful vampire and the man who loves her, is "not unaware of its conventional sources of vitality, the nice tension between desire and decomposition, the *bracelet of bright flesh around* the bone." Such kinds of awareness, however, seem "totally lacking" in the co-feature, Greenspun goes on, a "careful, potentially intelligent film... that fails for lack of excitement in its own fiction." A split-identity story that falls "somewhere between—and far below—'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' and 'William Wilson,'" the film deals with a London businessman (Roger Moore) who gradually comes to realize that somebody, apparently his exact double, is beginning to fill his place in his office, his club and his wife's bed. But "since he is a man of regular, dull habits, the realization follows a regular, dull process—which, says the reviewer, is "finally the shape of the movie."

"Sweet Saviour," in which Troy Donahue plays an East Village hippie cult leader and drug dealer who identifies himself with the Second Coming and thinks he has a mission, got low marks from Roger Greenspun. "Although the story is fiction," writes Greenspun of the plot involving the murder of a pregnant movie actress (Renay Granville) and some of her jet-setting friends murdered by "Moon" (Donahue) and his disciples, "I can't imagine that any accidental resemblance to persons both living and dead would be willingly rejected." But the exploitation has "almost nothing to do with the Sharon Tate murder case, the advance publicity notwithstanding," Greenspun goes on, and "almost everything to do with the convention of pornographic movie-making. It has the obligatory group encounters, private encounters, lesbian encounters and transvestite encounters... It even offers a smoldering erotic dance." Its murders, however, are just "timid screams and unhomogenized tomato juice." Produced and directed by Bob Roberts, the film is "hopelessly without performances," according to Greenspun, except for Troy Donahue, who is helplessly unauthentic."

Art in the United States

New York: Picasso—Cleveland: Caravaggio

By John Canaday

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Viewed across a stack of museum and gallery announcements, the prospect of the 1971-72 art season in New York (and other American cities) shows that Pablo Picasso, king of the international art headlines for longer than most people can remember, is still firmly seated on his throne. Ninety years old on Oct. 25, and closing in on the longevity record holder, Grandma Moses, who remained bright and spry beyond her 100th birthday, Picasso as he enters his 10th decade will be celebrated in New York by a double exhibition at the Saidenberg Gallery and the Marlborough Galleries, opening Oct. 6.

One hundred and ten of his oils and works on paper ranging from 1900 to 1971 will be exhibited for the benefit of the American Cancer Society in a show that is likely to make the biggest splash of the early season. In January the Museum of *Modern Art will also pay homage* to the nonagenarian master with a show limited to the museum's own Picasso holdings. These are so extensive that they constitute a solid survey studded with half a dozen of the key paintings and sculptures of the 20th century.

The Morgan Library opened the *art exhibition season Monday* with "Edwin S. Curtis and Other Observers of the North American Indian, 1524-1930," plus a group of Audubon watercolors of New York animals. Yesterday and today, respectively, the New York Cultural Center opened "Seventy-Five Years of the Comics" and "Art and *Revolution*: Soviet Art and Design Since 1917." The edge has been taken off both exhibitions by a series of recent shows, but the center promises that both of these will be the biggest and most comprehensive that New York has seen in their fields.

"Pierrot and Harlequin III" in Marlborough Gallery's Picasso tribute.

Hopper

Tomorrow the Whitney Museum will make it four in a row with an exhibition of 49 oils, 49 drawings and 15 *etchings* by Edward Hopper, none of them previously recorded, reproduced or exhibited. Ranging from Hopper's student days at the turn of the century to his later years, this tremendous document of American art is a selection from Hopper's collection, which he recently bequeathed to the museum.

If these openers sound overfamiliar, a more esoteric exhibition will be "Rimpa," in the gal*leries of the Japan Society's new* headquarters at 333 East 47th Street, opening Sept. 18. The building, designed by the Japanese architect Junzo Yoshimura, will be open to the public for the first time. As for "Rimpa," it was a loosely organized school of Japanese art during the 17th and 18th *centuries marked by* boldness and versatility in hand scrolls, hanging scrolls, screens, ceramics, lacquers and textiles—all of which will be shown.

Another exhibition of Oriental art will be at Asia House, which can always be depended upon for an opulent show. This one will open Oct. 5 and the subject is ancient Indonesian art.

In October, in addition to the Picasso birthday party, there will *be blockbuster retrospectives* at the Guggenheim and the Museum of Modern Art—one of Mondrian, opening Oct. 8, with an international symposium of art scholars to examine the sources and influence of Mondrian's art, this at the Guggenheim, and the other honoring *the late Barnett Newman* at the Modern, opening Oct. 21.

Modigliani

In the meanwhile, the Modern will be the beneficiary of a Modigliani exhibition organized by the Acquavella Galleries, opening Oct. 13. The Whitney will also have an extra bid for attention, a foolproof one, with 20 tapestries by Alexander Calder on Oct. 5.

The Metropolitan Museum is reinstalling its American paintings for view on Sept. 28 and thereafter, with reinstalled European galleries opening a month later, Oct. 28, but the Metropolitan is so big and rich that it takes these events, as well as shows of Dürer prints (Sept. 15) and English firearms (Oct. 19), in stride and calls the reopening of its Costume Institute in new quarters, on Oct. 22, its first big event of the year. This will be followed by the new André Mertens Gallery of Musical Instruments, which should be a treasure, on Nov. 18. A big Josef Albers show opens at the Metropolitan two days later—Nov. 20, which will do as the cut-off date for this preliminary census.

West

In spite of the richness of the New York prospect, some of the most interesting and imaginative shows are, as usual, taking place *west of here. All the subjects* listed above except the two Oriental shows sound a bit stale and expected in comparison with the Cleveland Museum's survey of Caravaggio and his followers scheduled for Oct. 30 to Jan. 2. It will not travel and, if it lives up to its promise, this study of the *revolutionary Italian genius* and his influence could be not only the most beautiful but also the most important exhibition in this country this year.

A mammoth John Sloan show, celebrating the centenary not only of the artist but also of a redirection of American painting, has been organized by the National Gallery in Washington, opening Sept. 19. After closing Oct. 31 it will go to five other American museums.

Vuillard

From Sept. 11 to Oct. 24 the Art Gallery of Toronto will hold the first major Vuillard show on this continent in 18 years. It will travel to San Francisco and Chicago. The Philadelphia Museum of Art will hold a major show of Chinese calligraphy from Sept. 25 to Nov. 7, which will go later to Kansas City. Philadelphia will aso be getting the survey of *18th-century Dutch* painting—a livelier subject than it sounds—organized by the Minneapolis Institute of Art to open *Oct. 6*, and if you are in Minneapolis at that time there is also a show of Miro sculpture in the new building of the Walker Art Center. (Cleveland and Chicago will also get this one.)

The first major Géricault exhibition ever held will open Oct. 11 at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art and after closing Dec. 12 will go to Detroit and Philadelphia. But you might have to go to Baltimore to see the exhibition that for sheer delight may top everything else. From Nov. 8 to Jan. 30 the Walters Art Gallery will be showing "World of Wonder," which will reconstruct typical collections of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Ancestors of the public museum *as we know it, before its* birth in the 19th century, these collections of wonders, including everything from biological curiosities and mineral samples to archaeological treasures and master paintings, somehow ended by defining the nature and *function* of art more accurately, perhaps, than do our more specialized art museums today.

Side-Wheeler Makes Last Trip

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Hudson River, where steamboating got its start, bade farewell Monday to the last of its side-wheelers, the Alexander Hamilton, an oil-burning steamer commissioned in 1924.

The first paddle-wheeler—tested on the Hudson and operated to *Albany in 1807—was the Cler*mont, also known as Fulton's Folly by detractors of Robert Fulton, who with Robert Livingston constructed the boat.

Theater: *The 'Mass' as a Pageant*

By Clive Barnes

ASHINGTON. Sept. 9 (NYT).—There is after all no business like show business and the nnedy Center for the *Performing Arts* has apparently opened its proceedings with a Broadway sical. It is by Leonard Bernstein, and is called lass," but that will deceive few.

All these kinds of state and formal offerings that e used to open opera houses tend to be compromises between aspiration and reality, and this mpromise, an eclectic, ecumenical, multi-racial, ulti-purpose pageant, is considerably jollier than st. As a Broadway musical it is in the semi-tract tradition of "Hair," although it is better comed, rather shorter and, naturally, as befitted ch an occasion, a great deal more respectable. wever there was a certain wry pleasure in noting rnstein occasionally slipping his words of peace ross in this new tempo of Washington. It is so sy to remember that Bernstein is chic that you *metimes forget that he is also occasionally* dical.

The pliece begins with an every-man celebrant ell played by Alan Titus) playing on his guitar *d with a sandbox, which is presumably a symbol* time and earth. Then we had Bernstein's severation of life and belief in God—expressed in e stylistic outline of a mass, but as one of the ngs itself said: "Don't look for content beneath e style."

Thanks to the ingenuity of the director, Gordon Davidson, and the choreographer, Alvin Ailey, this s never a staged cantata. They both make adroit use of a limited space offered by Oliver Smith's sparsely effective setting—a row of pews reminiscent of his "Les Noces" setting and separated by a staircase.

In front of this Davidson and Ailey stage a celebration and a fiesta. The dancing—performed by the Ailey company—has just the right ritualistic power, and Davidson has combined all his disparate elements—such as a boys' choir, marching brass band and slouching jazz band—into an animated and often even compelling stage picture. He is helped by a very experienced cast including such *Broadway stalwarts as David Cryer and Walter* Willison.

The difficulty is the basic triviality of the material. Bernstein is sincere but bland. His heart is in the right place and he murmurs approvingly of draft evasion and ecology, and he tries rock music as eagerly as he tries to emulate the music of Carl Orff. And yet it never seems to add up to the sum of his hopes. The writing—by the composer himself assisted by Stephen Schwartz —was especially banal.

Still, the Opera House is open; it was a cheerful, painless occasion, and New York no longer has *the ugliest opera house in North America. Wash*ington is to be congratulated heartily on the new complex. It will perhaps never win a beauty prize —but the sight lines are good, the stage is ample and the seats are comfortable. Now it only remains to see what Washington does with its new toy. It should have permanent full-time resident companies of its own—this is too useful a facility to be used merely as a booking house.

Exhibitions: Sly, Scientific Look at Fashion

By Jan Sjöby

BREDE, Denmark (IHT).—"Vestis virum reddit," observed Marcus Fabius Quintilian some 1,900 years ago.

Denmark's National Museum *has set out to prove his point* that clothes make the man with a show of the same name in its exhibition halls at Brede, about 20 miles north of central Copenhagen. The subheading notes that "people make clothes."

The exhibition is made up of *clothing from the rich collections* of several of the museum departments, arranged by a dozen scholars from various disciplines. The presentation is scientific but not without humor, tracing Northern European fashions from the Iron Age to the Age of Aquarius, with frequent sidesteps into non-European cultures.

The commentary for a slide show of clothes from the '20s and '30s bears witness to the remark by Danish philosopher Frithiof Brant: "Down through the ages it turns out that the previous generation was suffering *from obviously bad taste...*"

Elisabeth Halgreen's poster for the Brede exhibition of fashions.

The central questions posed by the exhibition is why do men, unlike any other form of life, cover themselves with furs, fibers, stolen feathers or steel plates.

The answer, the scholars admit, isn't easy. But they suggest several reasons, among them:

● Protection against harsh physical environment, exemplified by exhibits ranging from Eskimo fur attire through an American moonman's space suit.

(An eyebrow raiser is a Greenland mitten with two thumbs on opposite sides of the garment. The explanation is remarkably simple: When the inside of the mitten becomes moist from melting snow and a perspiring palm the mitten is simply turned around and the dry outside be*comes the inside.*)

● Protection against a harsh human environment, unfriendly neighbors in other words. A *plaited-cane cuirass of a* Borneo warrior is contrasted against the "ironstove suit" of the medieval European knight. Another eyebrow raiser: A shirt from Indochina, painted on the inside with Buddhist signs and symbols and allegedly proof against 5.57 mm M16 rifle fire.

● To emphasize what is considered, or has been considered, "typically male" and "typically female." Shown in this section are, among other things, a pair of silk trousers (very feminine garb in Iran) and a kilt (very masculine in Scotland). Contrasted, tongue-in-cheek are the "matching mates" fad of a few years ago and the unisex trend (sneakers, jeans and an Iceland sweater, at least as far as Den*mark is concerned*).

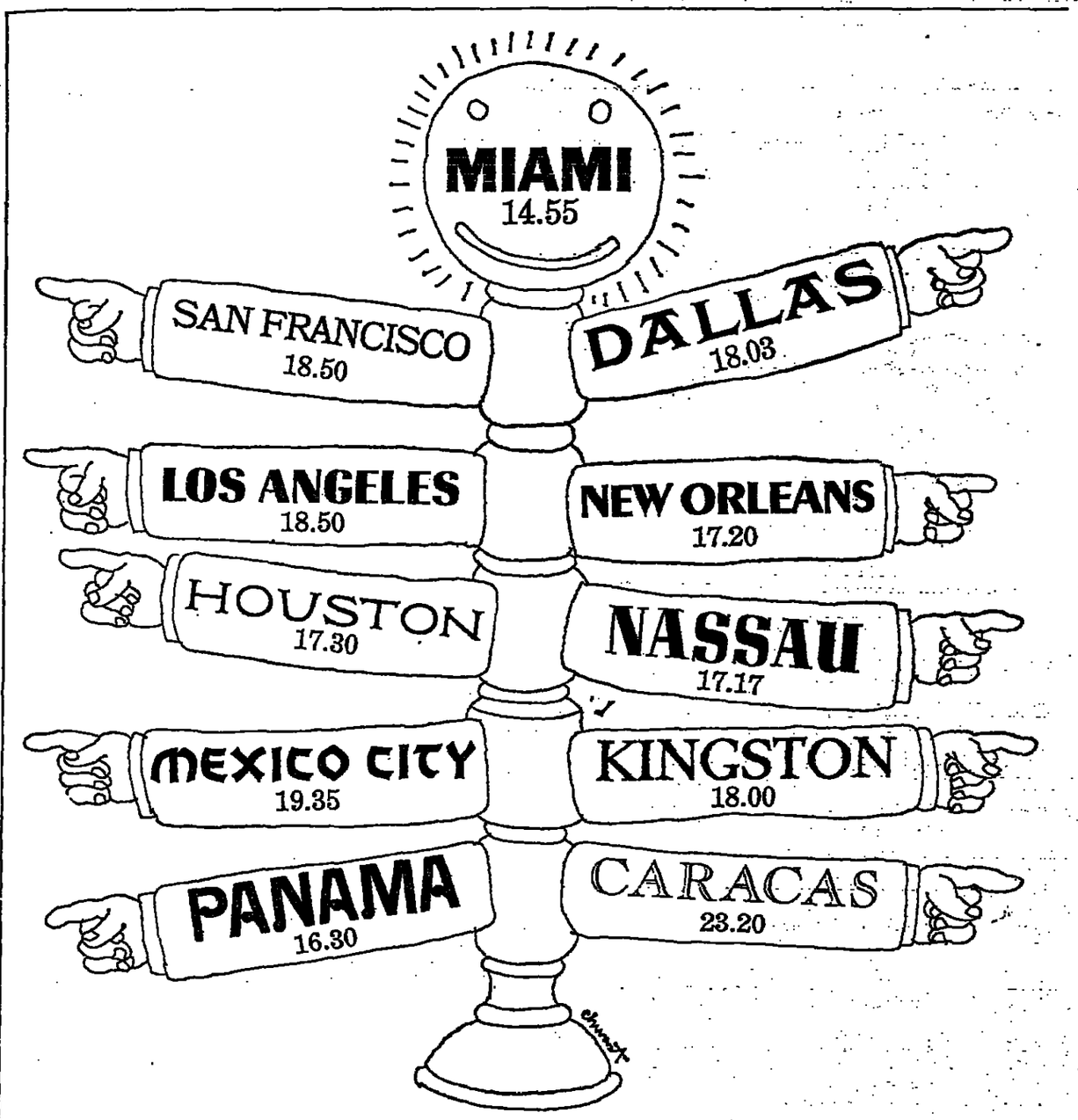
● Clothes as symbols of ingroup identity: A rural Danish church-going costume from the *mid-1800s*; the classical gray flannels of the junior exec of the 1950s; and the Indian shirt under an Afghan fur coat—the uniform of the Copenhagen and Amsterdam hippies.

● Clothes designed to demonstrate rank, riches and social status—perhaps the raison d'être for tailors and seamstresses around the world and through the ages. Stuff to enable one's fellow man to distinguish prince from pauper, savant from savage, a Danish major general and a Turkish janissary of water bearer rank. Military stars and stripes, scholarly caps and collars, clerical hats and hoods.

The section entitled "Vanity Fair" is funny, presenting a display of various odds and ends that have been or are employed by men and women in order to make themselves more attractive and admired: From Boy Scout merit badges to elaborate body tattoos to grand crosses of royal orders. From wigs to razors to assorted magic-action chemistry, to a pair of falsies.

Expecting mainly Danish visitors, the explanatory signs at the showcases are in Danish only. But an excellent English-language guidebook is available free of charge at the entrance.

(Klæ'r Skaber Folk, Brede, Denmark, to the end of October. Open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., to 10 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Entrance: 2 kroner.)



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85⅝	54	AbbLb 1.10	79	65¼	66¼	65	66⅛	+ ⅞
60	45½	ACF Ind 2.40	18	57	57	56¾	56¾	— ¼
17½	12¾	AcmeClev .80	9	14⅝	14¾	14½	14⅝	
64¼	42½	Acme Mkt 2	20	62⅛	62⅛	61¼	61½	—1
14¾	12½	AdmsEx .76g	51	13	13⅛	12⅞	13	
19⅝	11⅝	Ad Millis .20	12	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
49¼	23⅞	Address .60g	164	38⅞	38¾	36⅞	37⅛	—1⅝
70⅛	45⅝	AetnaLfe 1.60	276	68⅞	69⅝	68⅝	69¼	+ ¾
13¼	8⅝	Aguirre Co	132	11	11⅞	11	11⅝	+ ⅞
27¼	20½	Aileen Inc	53	26⅛	27¼	26¼	26¾	— ½
67¾	44	Air Prod .20	10	56⅛	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ⅝
53½	39¼	AetnaLf pf 2	4	53	53½	53	53½	
21	8	Admiral	44	18⅛	18⅞	17¾	17¾	—1⅛
26½	19	Air Red .60g	316	22½	22½	22	22	— ½
5⅝	3½	AJ Industries	46	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
46¾	34¼	Akzona 1a	91	42⅝	42⅞	42¼	42¾	+ ¼
17⅞	15¼	Ala Gas 1.10	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
29½	16⅞	Alaska Inters	96	22¾	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
46	26⅛	AlertoC .32	55	30	30	29¾	30	
15¼	11	Alertsns .36	50	11⅞	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
24¾	18⅛	Alcan Alum 1	95	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
24¼	17	AlcoStand .30	125	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	22⅝	Alexndrs .30r	10	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
17⅞	12½	AllAmLf .24g	35	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
18½	11⅝	Alleg Cp .10g	48	14¼	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
32½	19⅞	AllegLud 1.40	25	23⅜	24	23⅜	24	+ ⅜
45¾	36	AllegLud pf 3	7	39⅞	40½	39⅞	40⅜	+ ⅞
25⅛	19½	AllegPw 1.36	66	21⅞	22	21⅞	21⅞	
25⅛	15½	AllenEIE .87f	20	22½	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅝
34⅝	23⅞	Allied Ch 1.20	253	34¾	34½	34⅛	34¼	— ⅛
38⅞	26¼	Alld Main .45	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	
28⅞	19¼	AlldMills .75	3	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	— ½
21½	14½	Allied Pd .68	69	21⅛	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅝
47¼	40	AlliedPd pf 3	1	47	47	47	47	+ ⅜
37¾	26⅝	AlliedStr 1.40	193	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	— ¼
60	52	AlliedStr pf 4	z360	56	56	56	56	+ ½
10	6½	Allied Super	414	6⅞	6⅞	5¾	6⅛	— ⅜
19¼	12½	AllisCh .15g	94	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
27½	20½	AllrigtAut .60	15	24	24¼	24	24⅛	— ⅛
19¼	13¾	Alpha P Cem	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	—
70	49¾	Alcoa 1.80	116	52	52¼	51⅜	52	
16½	11½	AMBAC .50	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
25⅛	21¾	Amer Es 1.20	36	24½	25¼	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
44¾	39¼	Am Es pf2.60	4	43	43½	43	43½	+ ½
77½	43⅛	AmHess .22d	156	56⅞	56⅞	55⅝	55⅞	— ½
157¾	95¼	AmeH pf3.50	45	124½	126¼	124½	125½	+1
75	53½	AAirFlltr .80	25	73	75⅛	74¾	75	+ ¾
37⅝	21⅞	Am Airl .40p	177	35⅜	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
25	12½	ABaker .15g	24	14⅞	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
49¾	40⅛	A Brnds 2.20	132	45	45⅛	44⅝	45	
46	25	AmBdcst 1.20	72	45½	45½	44¾	44¾	—1
37½	30¼	AmBldgM .24	2	37⅛	37⅛	37	37	— ¼
45⅝	32⅞	Am Can 2.20	163	34¼	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛	— ⅛
29½	25	A Can pf1.75	4	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Am Cem .33f	26	8	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	23⅛	A Chain 1.60	20	27⅞	27⅞	27	27	— ⅝
26¼	20⅝	ACrySug 1.40	x1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
62½	58⅞	ACryS pf4.50	y10	58	58	58	58	+ ⅛
37⅞	32	A Cyan 1.25	205	35¼	35⅞	35¼	35¼	
23⅝	17½	Am Distill 1	x1	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
49¾	28¾	ADistTel .30g	30	48⅞	49	48½	48½	— ⅝
10⅝	7⅛	Am DualVest	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	ADuaVt pf.84	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ½
32⅝	25¾	AmElPw 1.70	337	26⅛	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
5-32	1-16	AmElPw rt	11196	⅛	9-64	7-64	⅛	+1-64
14⅝	4¼	Am Exp Ind	89	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
62	20⅝	Am Exp pf	z190	25	25¼	25	25⅛	— ½
23¾	17½	Am Fin 1.10	49	17⅝	17⅞	16⅞	17	— ⅝
21½	17⅞	AmFin pf1.50	z400	18¾	19	18½	18½	
28	24⅞	AGnBd 1.45g	95	27⅛	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ¼
25	16	A Genins .50	122	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	27⅝	A Gnin pf1.80	28	35½	35⅝	35¼	35¼	
14½	8⅞	Am Hoist .40	35	13⅝	13½	13⅛	13⅝	
84⅞	70	A Home 1.70	145	81⅛	81½	80⅛	80⅞	—1¼
125	104¾	A Home pf 2	7	121	121	121	121	+1¾
39	30⅝	Am Hosp .26	114	37⅜	38½	37⅞	37⅞	— ½
19⅞	11¼	AmInvst .37g	20	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
38	23⅝	A Medical .12	66	32	32	31¼	31¼	—1¼
37⅞	29½	A MtlClx 1.40	112	31	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
9	5⅞	Am Motors	224	8	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
43⅛	35½	ANatGas 2.20	56	36⅜	37	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅝
66¼	41½	A ResDv .11g	75	59¼	59⅝	58¾	58½	—1
21⅞	16⅝	Am Seat .72	8	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
35	24	Am Ship .60	278	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾	+ ¾
28¾	22½	A Smelt 1.90	185	23⅝	23½	23	23	— ⅝
53⅞	41¾	AmSoAfr .70	25	45¼	46	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅝
		AmSAfr fn.70	1	41½	41½	41½	41½	
32¼	19⅜	Am Stand .40	468	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
91	68¾	A Std pf4.75	11	73	73	72½	72½	— ½
29⅜	22½	Am Sterll .52	97	29	29	28	28	—1⅛
12½	8⅛	AT&T wt	196	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
53⅞	42½	Am T&T 2.60	1340	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43⅝	— ½
59⅛	54	Am T&T pf 4	345	58⅞	59	58½	58½	— ⅜
17	13	AWatWk .60	29	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
18	15¼	AWW 5pf1.25	z510	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ½
18	15½	AW pref 1.25	2260	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
23	15	Ameron .60	7	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
19¼	14¼	Ametek .60a	25	18¾	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
41⅞	27⅞	AMF Inc 1	100	40¼	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	31½	Amfac .60	x195	32⅝	33½	32⅞	33½	+ ½
73½	54	AMP Inc .64	86	61⅞	62½	61½	62½	+1
10⅝	7½	AmpPgh .36g	12	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
25⅝	13⅞	Ampex Corp	175	17½	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	—1
45	34⅛	Amstar 1.70	16	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	— ⅝
10⅛	9	Amstar pf.68	2	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
43⅞	29½	Amsted 1.60	17	42⅝	43	42½	42½	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Amtel .20	11	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	16	Anacond .50p	345	16	16⅛	16	16	
40	33	Anch Hock 1	75	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
23	15¼	Ancorp .48b	15	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
47⅝	35½	And Clay 1.20	5	45	45⅛	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
18½	12¼	ApacheCp .25	46	14½	15	14½	15	+ ½
36⅝	21¼	ApcoO 1.29f	25	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	9¾	Apeco Cp .16	245	12½	12½	12	12¼	— ½
25½	18⅝	APL Corp	50	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	APL pf B.50	2	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
18⅝	10½	Applied Mag	31	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
147½	117	ARA Svc 1.18	46	141	141	139	140	—1
26¼	14⅛	Arcata .10g	466	16⅛	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅝
39⅞	29⅞	ArcataN pf 2	4	31	31⅛	31	31⅛	+1
48⅝	33	Arch Dan 1	14	40¼	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
25	19¼	Ariz PSv 1.08	35	20⅜	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
13	5½	Arlans D Str	73	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
18⅞	9⅞	Arlen RltyDv	135	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅜	Armco Stl 1	83	18⅝	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
30	26⅝	Armc pf 2.10	547	27½	27⅞	27½	27⅞	— ¼
39¼	31½	Armst Ck .80	71	39⅛	39½	39⅛	39½	+ ½
40	33¾	Arm Ru 1.60	13	38	38	37¾	37¼	— ½
24¼	17½	Aro Corp .90	2	20⅝	21	20¾	21	
41	25	Arvin Ind 1	16	38⅞	38⅞	38⅛	38¼	— ⅛
30⅞	21	Ashlb Oil 1.20	97	22¼	22½	22	22	— ⅜
57	44½	AshlO pf2.40	3	46	46	46	46	+ ⅜
10⅝	6⅞	Assd Brew	10	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ½
57¾	40	Assd DG 1.20	24	57½	58	57⅛	58	+ ½
35	30¼	Asd Sp 1.20b	2	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Assd Transp	31	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	13⅝	Athlone .20g	9	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
25½	20⅛	AtlCyEl 1.36	62	22¼	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
78⅛	61⅛	Atl Richfld 2	281	73	73⅛	71¾	72¼	—1⅜
61	51	AtlRch pf3.75	z150	56	56	55	55	
130¼	104⅜	Atl Rich pf 3	3	123½	123½	122	122	—3¼
58¼	47¾	AtlRch pf2.80	168	57¼	57¼	57⅛	57½	+ ½
3⅛	2⅜	Atlas Corp	35	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
14¼	8⅝	ATO Inc .08a	x70	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
65¼	43⅛	Autom Data	43	62	62	61½	61½	+ ¼
10⅝	4⅞	Automtn Ind	49	7⅝	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
18	12⅞	Avco Corp	287	17½	17½	16¾	17¼	+ ¾
5½	3⅛	Avco Cp wt	49	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
47¼	37½	Avco pf3.20	23	46½	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
38¼	30½	Avery Pd .24	10	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
15⅝	8¼	Avnet .15g	967	14	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ¼
77	45	Avnet pf2.50	7	70	71	70	71	+3
33½	19½	Avnet pf 1	1	30	30	30	30	+1
112	82¼	Avon Pd 1.30	316	99½	101½	99	100⅝	+2⅝
w4	14¼	AztecOil 1.20f	47	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	

B

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42⅞	22	BabckW .50	539	39⅝	40⅛	38⅞	40	+ ⅜
44⅞	25⅝	BakrOilT .70	24	43⅝	43⅝	43	43	— ⅞
34⅞	28	Balt GE 1.82	108	30¾	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	
72½	59⅝	Balt pf B4.50	z10	64	64	64	64	
15	7½	Bangor Punt	11	10⅞	11	10⅞	11	
25⅞	19	BangP pf 2	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
39	25¼	Bk ofCal 1.34	9	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	
52	38¼	Bank of NY 2	9	40¼	41	40¼	40¾	
72¼	49½	Bank Tr 2.84	345	55	55⅛	54⅝	54⅞	— ⅛
55¼	42¾	BarberOil 1f	7	47½	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
60¾	44	Bard CR .25a	9	59⅞	60¼	59⅞	60¼	+ ⅜
14⅜	8½	Basic Inc .40	x5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
40	30	Basic pf2.50	y200	35	35	35	35	+ ⅜
19⅝	9¾	Bates Mfg	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
24½	14⅜	Bates Mf pf 1	x22	17¾	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
38½	22⅛	Bathlrnd .20	x41	37⅜	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
160½	46⅜	BauschLb .80	301	152	153½	149½	149⅝	—1⅜
35⅝	25⅛	Baxt Lab .11	x156	34⅛	34¼	33	33	— ¾
12¾	9⅜	Bayk Cig .50	2	11	11	10¾	10¾	
30¼	25	Bearings	5	29⅛	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
44	34⅝	BeatFds 1.16	x51	42¼	42¼	41¾	42	+ ⅛
46½	26⅝	Beckman .50	70	40	40	39⅞	39½	— ⅝
47	31	Beck Dick .30	1149	35⅛	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅝
21⅝	12	BeechAir .60	23	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15	7¼	Beech Crk	z10	8	8	8	8	
24⅝	16⅛	BelcoPet .50b	65	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
29¼	22¼	Belden 1.20	7	22⅞	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
39½	16¼	BeldngH .60b	55	36⅝	36⅝	35½	36⅝	
53	32⅛	Bell How .60	93	47	47	44⅝	44⅝	—2¼
15½	9⅛	Bell Intrcon	57	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
22¾	15⅛	Bemis Co .40	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
43⅞	25½	Bendlx 1.60	117	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
66⅛	48¼	Bendlx pf 3	14	65¼	65¼	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅜
64⅞	50¾	BeneflCp 1.60	70	61¾	62	61½	61¾	+ ⅜
62	53½	Benefl px4.50	z30	57½	57½	57½	57½	+1½
99½	80½	Benefl pf4.30	6	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+1
35¾	31	Benfl 5pf 2.50	z250	32¼	33½	32¼	33½	+1
10	5½	Benguet	107	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	
		Benguet fn	5	6	6	6	6	
13¾	7¾	Berkey Pho	108	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12¾	— ⅜
27¾	20¼	Beth Stl 1.20	439	26¼	26¾	26¼	26⅝	+ ¼
42¾	35¾	Big Three .52	6	40⅛	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝	— ¾
79	56	BlackDeckr 1	38	75¼	76¼	75¼	76¼	+1¼
24¾	16	BlairJohn .48	44	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
28¼	19⅝	Bliss Laug 1	17	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
35½	25	Block HR .24	54	31¾	31⅝	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
78¼	53¼	Blue Bell 1.20	19	74¼	74¼	73½	73½	—
21½	11¼	Bobbie Brks	181	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	14⅞	Boeing Co .40	258	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15¾	
49⅞	21⅛	BoisCas .25b	605	28⅞	29⅛	28⅛	28¼	— ⅝
16½	8	Bond Ind	12	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
28¼	19⅝	BookMth 1.28	5	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅞
30⅜	24⅞	Borden 1.20	186	28⅛	28¼	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	23¾	BorgWar 1.25	141	28	28¼	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
13½	7½	Borman .10p	12	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	
40⅞	34⅞	BosEdis 2.36	43	35½	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+ ⅛
115¾	105	Bos Ed pf8.88	z100	111¾	111¾	111	111	— ¾
17¾	9⅞	Bourns Inc	1	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Branlf Alrw	532	13⅛	13⅛	12⅝	13	— ⅛
37	30¼	BriggSt 1.40	18	36½	36¾	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
70⅝	59⅛	Brist My 1.20	806	62⅛	62⅝	61½	61¾	— ⅜
50	41¼	BristMy pf 2	5	43½	43⅝	43	43	
15¼	10½	BritPet .30g	111	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	34⅝	Bdwy Hale 1	22	46⅛	46⅛	45	45⅛	— ⅜
58½	43½	BdwyHal pf 2	3	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ½
39⅛	29	BrkwyGls .70	23	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
27¼	23⅝	BklynUG 1.72	18	24¾	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅞	Brown Co	8	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
16⅛	10	BwnShrp .20	26	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
42	33⅝	BwnShoe 1.50	x16	40¼	40½	40	40½	+ ⅜
36	18⅝	Brunswk .12	129	35⅛	35¼	35	35	— ⅛
32⅛	23¾	Bucy Er 1.20	289	32	32½	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
15	10¼	Budd Co	38	14⅛	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
65	52	Budd Co pf 5	z60	60	60	60	60	+ ⅜
10½	6	Budget Ind	17	9	9	8¾	8¾	
44	34½	BuffForg 1.20	4	43¾	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
27⅜	20½	BulovaW .60	26	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
17¼	9½	Bunkr Ramo	1353	11	11	10½	10⅝	
51½	31½	BunkR pf1.50	17	36	36	34¾	34¾	—1¼
49¾	36⅛	Burl Ind 1.40	118	42½	42¾	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
56⅝	33½	Burl No 1.12g	1783	55⅛	57	55⅛	56¾	+1⅞
9⅝	6⅝	BurlNor pf.55	108	9	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
26½	18¼	Burndy .70	42	24⅝	25	24½	25	— ¼
139½	104½	Burrghs .60	202	133½	133⅝	132⅝	132⅞	— ⅝
15¼	10⅜	Bush Qnlv	118	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ½

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50⅝	40½	Cabot Cp .70	28	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛	49⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	6⅝	Cadence Ind	22	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅞	Cal Finanl	26	8⅛	8¼	8	8⅛	
16½	10	Callahn Mng	45	11¾	11¾	11	11¼	— ⅜
35	25½	CampRLk .45	10	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅜
36	29⅞	Camp Sp 1.10	145	31	31⅛	30⅝	30¾	— ⅜
40	33	CenSouRy 3	z80	37½	37½	37½	37½	+1
9	6½	Cdn Brew .40	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
78½	63	CdnPac 3.25g	2	71½	71½	71½	71½	— ½
19½	14¾	CanalR 1.10	7	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
48⅝	29	Cap C Bdcts	18	47⅛	47⅛	47	47	— ⅜
41¼	40	CapitHold .44	172	40⅞	41	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
79⅜	48¼	Carbrun 1.50	9	63½	63⅝	63	63⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	13⅞	Carlisle .60	58	20	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
83	60½	CaroC&Oh 5	z30	73½	73½	73	73	
29⅞	22¼	Caro P&L 1.46	34	23⅝	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
24⅞	17	Carp Tec 1.20	22	22	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
40⅞	32	CarrierCp .60	111	37	37⅞	37	37½	+ ⅜
19¼	14⅝	CartWal .40a	69	16½	16½	16¼	16⅜	
27	16⅝	CastleCke .60	35	18	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
55⅝	42½	CaterTr 1.40	136	55½	55⅞	55⅛	55½	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	CCI Corp	97	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	16⅝	CCI Cp pf1.25	5	20	20½	20	20½	+ ½
31	18	Ceco Corp .90	15	29	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
78⅝	62⅛	CelaneseCp 2	55	77⅝	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅜
65⅝	57½	Celan pfA4.50	3	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
57½	30½	Cenco Ins .30	335	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
27	20⅝	Cen Hud 1.48	14	22	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
29¼	23⅝	CenIllLt 1.56	42	26⅞	26⅞	26	26	— ⅜
22⅝	17⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	45	18¼	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
26⅞	21⅝	CenLaEl 1	122	22¼	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
21¼	17¼	CenMPw 1.20	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
51⅝	36	CenSWst 2	51	44¼	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	22½	Cent Soya 1	44	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24½	+ ¼
22⅞	17	CenTelUt .90	42	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	14	Cerro Co .80	80	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅝	Cert-teed .80	15	34⅝	34½	34	34	— ⅜
28⅛	17½	CessnaAir .60	43	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
25⅛	17⅝	CFI Stl .80a	2	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	Chadbrn Inc	24	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
7¼	5⅛	Chadbn pf .46	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
41⅛	29½	Champs 1.20	141	37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅜
44⅛	31⅝	Charter NY 2	79	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
61⅝	47⅞	ChaseManh 2	133	52	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅜
60⅝	32⅛	ChsMT 1.73e	121	60⅛	60⅝	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
29	20¾	Checker Mot	4	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅜	Chelsea .24	62	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	16	Chemetrn .40	32	20⅜	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅛
70⅛	52	ChemNY 2.88	x94	55⅝	56¼	55⅝	56⅛	+ ¼
38⅝	29½	ChesVa 1.60	3	31¼	31½	31¼	31½	+ ½
68	53	Ches Ohio 4	58	68	68⅛	67⅞	68	
58⅛	44½	Chesbgh 1.04	68	54⅞	55	54⅝	55	+ ⅛
13¾	7⅞	Chi East Ill	7	11⅛	11¼	10¾	11	— ½
19⅞	10¼	ChiMil SPP	36	16¼	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
36	12½	Chi Mil SP pf	24	30⅛	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
45¼	35	ChiPneuT 2	37	43½	43¾	43¼	43⅝	+ ½
32½	15⅝	ChRIP ct UP	12	27⅝	27½	26¾	26¾	—1⅛
32	15⅜	Ch RI ct NW	26	27⅛	27⅛	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅝
13⅝	8	ChocFull .10d	70	12½	12¾	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Chris Craft	31	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24⅞	18	Chromall .60	65	22⅞	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—1
102	79½	Chroml pf 5	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅜
33⅝	24½	Chrystr .60	457	31⅞	31⅞	31	31⅛	— ⅜
17	11¾	Chrysler wt	125	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	19¼	CI Mtg 1.49g	119	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24¼	
25½	20⅝	CinnBell 1.30	6	22	22	22	22	
29½	23⅝	Cinn GE 1.56	20	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
122¼	114½	CinG pf9.30	y100	117	117	116½	116½	— ⅛
64	54	CinGE pf 4	y30	58½	58⅝	58	58	— ½
48½	36⅝	CinMilac 1.40	29	45⅛	45⅛	43½	43½	—1⅝
47¼	40⅜	CIT Finl 2	121	45⅞	46	45¾	45⅞	
49⅝	41½	CitiesSvc 2.20	148	45½	45⅝	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅜
25⅝	17⅝	City Inv .50	338	21	21	20¼	20⅝	— ⅜
43¾	31	CityInv pf B2	117	37⅜	37⅜	36½	36½	— ⅝
49⅝	36	Clark Eq 1.40	22	48	48⅛	48	48	
24⅞	15	Clark Oil .40	36	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	
79½	57	Clev Cliff 1.80	14	74⅞	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝	— ⅜
42¾	33½	ClevElIll 2.24	68	34⅝	35	34½	34⅞	+ ¼
51⅝	33⅝	Clorox .75g	3870	49⅛	49⅛	48¼	48½	—1
27¼	18½	CluettPea .90	110	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ½
20¼	14⅝	CluettP pf 1	13	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
25¼	17½	CNA Finl .50	227	24⅝	25¼	24½	24⅞	+ ½
32⅞	24	CNA pf A1.10	122	32	32¼	32	32	+1¼
56¼	45⅛	Coast St Gas	83	51	51	50¼	50¼	— ¼
110¼	81¾	CocaCol 1.58	44	109⅞	109⅞	109	109¼	
46¼	25⅝	Coca Btlg .66	x88	45¾	46½	45⅝	46¼	+ ½
25	20½	Coldwl Bnkr	26	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	
35	21¼	Colecoin .08b	23	35⅝	36	35½	35⅝	+ ¼
50⅝	43⅝	Colg Pal 1.40	72	50¼	50⅝	50⅛	50⅜	+ ⅜
28⅛	23	CollinsAik .56	87	28	28⅛	28	28¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	11¾	Collins Rad	53	15¼	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
40½	33¼	ColonS 1.40a	6	35⅛	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
38⅝	29½	Colointst 1.60	8	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼
25⅛	14¼	Colt Ind .60	121	19⅞	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
55¼	45¼	Colt In pf4.25	5	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	
49⅞	30⅛	CBS 1.40b	105	45⅛	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅝
33⅛	20½	CBS pf 1	22	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
40¾	33¾	Colu Gas 1.76	57	34	34¼	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9½	ColuPict .42f	108	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
32½	25¼	ColSoOh 1.80	48	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26½	
70½	49	CmbEn 1.40	47	66¼	66⅞	66⅜	66⅞	— ⅛
40⅞	17	ComlSolv .40	99	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
26¾	15	ComlSol pf.90	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
43⅞	34½	ComwE 2.20b	100	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
16¾	12¼	ComwEd wt	103	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
26	23½	ComE pf1.90	50	26	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
27½	22	ComE pf2.42	10	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19½	13¼	Comw Oil .60	77	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
33½	25	ComO pf1.72	18	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Comput Sci	242	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
45⅝	23¼	Comptg Soft	63	27⅝	27⅞	26¾	27	— ⅞
84½	49⅛	Comsat .50	711	66⅝	66⅝	65¼	65¼	—1½
26¼	18⅝	Cone Mills 1	17	21½	21¾	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
36¼	23	ConnMr 1.71g	55	35½	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	— ½
29	15⅝	Conrac .60	13	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
29	24⅝	Con Edis 1.80	143	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
91¼	80	Con Edis pf 6	6	84	84	84	84	+ ½
72½	63¼	Con Edis pf 5	9	68	68	67½	67¾	+ ¼
68	58	ConE pfC4.65	z50	60	60	60	60	
48⅞	39⅝	Con Fds 1.20	82	46⅞	47⅞	46⅞	47½	— ⅛
118	100	Con Fd pf4.50	13	116	116	114½	114½	—1½
51¼	30¼	Con Freght 1	50	50	50⅛	49¾	50	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¼	Con Leasing	167	8⅞	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
33	27⅝	ConNatG 1.88	134	28¼	28¼	27¾	28	— ½
37⅝	29¼	Cons Power 2	86	31¾	31¾	31	31	— ⅜
98	94⅝	ConPw pf7.45	2	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ½
73	59½	ConPw pf4.50	z50	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ⅜
19½	12⅝	Cont Air Lin	333	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
45¼	34⅞	Cont Can 1.60	73	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
66¾	59	Ct Can pf4.25	y100	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
11¼	7	ContlCop .22g	20	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
52¼	36¼	Contl Corp 2b	66	50⅞	51½	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
54¾	41½	Ct Cp pfA2.50	7	52⅞	53	52½	52½	— ⅛
52⅞	42	Ct Cp pfB2.50	34	52	52¾	52	52¾	+ ¼
39½	21⅝	ContlIR 1.77g	83	38¼	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛	— ⅛
24½	16⅝	ConMigl .86a	76	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
39¾	28⅝	Cont Oil 1.50	183	32⅛	32⅝	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
56	41¼	Cont Oil pf 2	4	45½	45½	45½	45½	
12⅞	10⅜	Cont Stl .40	7	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	19⅞	Cont Tel .80	x560	22	22	21⅝	21¾	+ ⅛
85	47	Control Data	229	63	63	60¾	61	—2
61	52	CnDat pf4.50	z50	54	54	54	54	— ¼
39½	32½	Conwood 1.90	8	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
36¼	24⅝	Cook Unit .50	176	28⅝	29½	28⅝	28⅞	
37½	29	Coopzrin 1.40	24	29⅝	29⅝	29	29¼	— ⅜
100	85	CoopInd pfA5	1	82	82	82	82	—1⅜
25¼	18½	Cooper Labs	131	25⅝	25⅛	25	25¼	
19½	12⅝	Cooper TR	27	16¾	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
24⅝	16¾	CoopT pf1.25	3	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20¾	
69	53	Copeland 1.20	109	64	64¼	64	64¼	
42½	27⅝	CopRge .25p	27	29⅛	29½	28⅝	28¾	— ⅛
19¼	12¼	Copwld Stl 1	71	18⅞	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ½
277	174½	CorGlW 2.50a	25	242½	242½	240	242	+1
12⅞	8	Cowles Com	253	11⅛	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
31⅞	17¾	Cox Bdcst .30	59	31⅞	32	30¾	32	+ ⅜
39¾	32	CPC Intl 1.70	298	32⅝	32½	31⅞	32	— ⅛
50	33⅜	Crane 1.60b	19	48½	48⅞	47½	47⅝	—1½
24	17⅞	CredFin .72	13	24	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
41¼	34	CrockNll 1.60	566	35½	35⅝	35	35	— ¼
20	14	CrompK .80	18	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	21⅝	CrouseHInd 1	79	28½	28½	27¾	27⅞	— ⅝
16⅞	9½	CrowColl .65f	520	10⅝	11⅛	10⅜	11	+ ⅝
23⅜	17½	Crown Cork	130	19⅛	19½	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅛
38	29½	CrwnZell 1.20	69	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	18½	CTS Corp .48	11	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	14¼	Culligan .28	11	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
52	35½	CummEn .88	85	51¼	51⅜	51	51	— ⅜
13½	7	Cunn Drug	19	9	9	8¾	9	
15⅞	10⅝	CurtissWrt	60	11⅝	12	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
29⅞	16½	CurtissWr A	4	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
45⅞	28	CutlerH 1.20	163	45	45⅝	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	22	Cyclops .75g	12	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	
42¾	31⅝	Cyprus Min 1	29	37	37⅝	37	37	— ⅜

D

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54⅝	32¾	Damon Corp	57	54⅝	55⅜	54¼	54⅝	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	Dan River	47	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ¼
37⅝	26⅝	Dana Cp 1.25	33	34½	34¾	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
44⅝	35⅛	Dart Ind .30b	67	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
50	41	Dart Ind pf 2	21	48¾	49	48¾	48¾	
19¼	11⅝	Data Process	102	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜	14¼	— ⅜
21¾	15⅝	DaycoCo 1.14	49	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	
79	60	Dayco pf4.25	z20	71	71	71	71	+ ½
27⅞	18⅝	Daylin .24	88	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
40¼	26¼	DaytnHud .50	37	39	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅜
27⅝	22⅝	DaytnPL 1.66	47	24¼	24¼	24	24	— ½
56	50	DPL pfB 3.75	z100	52	52	52	52	
49⅝	39⅝	Deere Co 2	46	49	49	48½	48⅝	— ¼
22½	16½	DelmarP 1.12	16	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
29¼	21½	Del Mnte 1.10	24	24¼	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ¼
50	33¼	Delta Air .50	196	46	46½	45⅞	45¾	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Deltec Intl	13	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
36¼	22	Denn Mfg .60	57	33⅞	34⅝	33¼	33⅝	— ⅜
29½	19½	DennMfg pf 1	8	26	27⅛	26	27⅛	+ ¼
12⅛	6¼	DennyRst .04	90	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
54¼	24¾	Denisplylnt 1	114	36⅛	36⅛	34⅝	34½	—1⅞
68½	46	Dereco pf A	2	69¼	70	69¼	70	+3
69½	45½	Dereco pf B	47	70	70	69¾	69¾	+ ½
23⅝	19⅛	DetEdis 1.40	87	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
120	112	Det Ed pf9.32	z60	118	118¾	118	118¼	+ ¼
101½	95¼	Det Ed pf7.68	z190	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
90	73⅝	Det Ed pf5.50	5	79	79	79	79	
22	16¾	Dexter .24	x96	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	13	DialFinan .50	33	18	18	17¾	18	
47	36⅞	DiamIntl .80	68	41	42¼	40¾	42	+1
25¼	17¾	Diam Sham 1	66	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	
36⅛	27⅞	Die Sh pfC 2	11	28	28⅛	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
19¾	15½	DiaS pf D1.20	11	16½	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Dictaphone	20	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
56⅝	45	Diebold .40	82	55⅝	55⅝	54½	54½	— ⅛
17⅝	12½	DiGiorg .60	294	17	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅜
85⅝	52½	Digital Equip	127	81⅝	81¾	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅞
17½	12½	Dillinghm .40	15	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
27½	20½	Dilling pf A 2	3	30½	31	30¼	31	+ ½
36	28⅛	Dillpng pf B 2	7	29	30	29	30	
26	19¾	Dillon Co .60	9	22½	22½	22½	22½	
128⅞	77	Disney .20	80	115⅛	115⅝	113⅛	113½	—1¾
59⅞	49	DistSeag 1.20	3	59⅝	59⅝	59¼	59¼	
14⅞	8	Diversind .36	99	9¼	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
31½	22⅝	DivMgo 2.11g	174	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
33⅞	22⅞	DrPepper .40	151	33½	34	33⅛	34	+1
73⅝	56½	DomeMns .80	61	62⅝	64½	62⅝	64⅛	+1½
10⅞	8⅛	DomFnd .41g	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
26½	18⅝	Donnelley .44	39	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅛
30½	20¼	Doric Cp .32	6	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Dorr Oliver	2	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅝	Dorsey .10	21	19	19	18½	18⅝	
54¾	39½	Dover Cp .75	7	54	54½	54	54½	
75⅝	61½	Dow Chem	73	75	75	74⅞	74⅞	
40	34½	DravoCp 1.40	2	36¾	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	+ ¼
37½	27⅝	Dressind 1.40	291	33⅞	34	33	34	+ ⅜
44⅝	33⅞	Dress pf 2.20	9	36⅛	38⅛	37⅛	38	— ⅛
38⅞	30⅞	Dresr pfB 2	6	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
33⅞	25⅞	Dreyfus Co 1	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	21⅞	Duke Pw 1.40	105	23¼	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ⅛
115⅞	105	Duke pf8.70	z200	113	113¼	112½	113	— ½
64½	52½	DunBrad 1.30	367	58⅞	59⅞	58⅛	59⅛	+ ⅜
44⅛	32⅛	Duplan .72f	132	32	32	30⅝	30⅝	—1
157⅞	129½	duPont 3.75g	64	158	158	157	157	— ½
77¼	65¼	duPont pf4.50	5	68½	69	68½	69	+ ⅜
60⅝	50½	duPont pf3.50	5	54	54⅝	52½	52½	—2½
26⅝	20	Duq Lt 1.66	74	23¼	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
33½	27½	Dq 4.20px2.10	z100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅜
31½	26	DuqLt 4pf 2	z710	28	29	28	29	+ ½
28⅝	24½	Dq 3.75pf1.87	z200	26	26	26	26	— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	Dymo Ind	11	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15½	5⅞	Dynam Am	30	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ½

E

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅝	21	EaglePic .90	16	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
24	16	Easco Cp .90	x17	19½	19½	19	19	
28⅞	14⅝	East Air Lin	370	20⅜	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
51⅝	34	EastGs 1.04f	35	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅜
22¼	19⅝	East Util 1.58	8	21⅝	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
87⅝	72	EasKodak 1a	621	87⅞	88⅛	86⅞	87	— ⅛
44⅝	34	Eaton 1.40	102	43½	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	30½	Echlin Mf .60	1	48⅛	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	
28½	23	Eckrd JK .14	33	27⅛	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
48½	34½	Eckrd NC .40	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	28½	EdisonBros 1	8	32⅝	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+1¼
23	14¼	EG&G .10	68	26⅝	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Elect Assoc	29	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
85⅝	52	Electn Data	34	62¼	62¼	62	62¼	
17½	8	El Mem Mag	51	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅞	
75⅝	10½	ElMMag pf 1	16	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Elgin Nat	53	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
22¼	17¼	ElPasoNG 1	88	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
29⅝	23	EltraCp 1.20	9	26⅛	26⅛	26	26	— ½
5½	3	EMI Ltd .09g	305	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
78⅝	45⅝	Emer El 1.16	52	74⅞	74⅞	74⅝	74⅝	—1
53⅝	46⅛	EmEl pf B.90	4	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅜
76	56½	EmeryAirF 1	31	72⅝	73½	72	73½	+ ½
15½	11	Emery In .30	24	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	27	Emhart 1.20	46	35	36⅛	34⅞	34⅞	—1¼
32⅝	27⅝	EmpDist 1.68	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
30	16⅝	Empire Gas	44	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ½
36⅝	26¼	EnglhMin .40	x420	28⅝	30	28½	29½	+ ⅜
224⅞	161	Eng M pf4.25	x1	180⅛	180⅛	180⅛	180⅛	—3⅞
13⅝	5⅜	EnnisBF .08p	52	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	—
33	25½	Equimrk .44g	8	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
36⅞	32½	Equif Gs 2.32	17	35	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅝
35¼	25⅛	EquitLf 1.32g	186	31⅛	33⅛	31	33⅛	+1½
47	23⅝	EquityFd .10g	382	45⅝	45⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅝
37½	21⅞	ESB Inc 1.20	88	36⅛	36⅛	35⅝	36	— ¼
17¾	11	Esquire .30	21	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
45	33⅛	EssexInt 1.20	6	42½	42⅝	42	42	— ½
18⅝	10	Esterlin .22g	125	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+1¼
30	20¼	Ethyl Cp .84	266	24⅛	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
43⅝	38¼	Ethyl pf2.40	25	39½	40	39½	40	+ ⅜
51⅝	39½	EvansP .60b	33	49	49⅝	49	49⅛	+ ⅜
24⅝	17⅛	ExCellO 1.25	30	20⅛	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
33½	18	Extendcare	77	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	

F

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	12⅞	Faberge .40	130	18	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
44⅝	35⅝	FactorA .60	x37	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	23⅝	Fairch Cam	188	41	41⅝	39⅛	39⅛	—2
13⅝	7⅝	Fair Ind .15g	57	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅝	13⅞	Fairmont 1	94	14¼	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Falstaff	51	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
17¼	11	FamilyFin .40	21	12	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	9¼	Fansteel Inc	10	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
17	10⅝	Far West Fin	23	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
49¼	28	FarahMfg .44	148	32⅝	32⅝	31¾	32⅛	— ⅝
80	37½	Fedders .50	195	43¼	44⅝	43⅛	43⅝	— ⅛
37¾	23½	Federal 1.20	29	28¼	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ½
31⅝	25⅞	FedMog 1.80	34	29¼	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ¼
74⅝	55	Fed NM 1.20	278	72¼	73¼	71⅞	72¼	— ½
31⅝	18⅝	FedPapBd 1	14	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
24	16	FedSignS .60	16	20¼	20⅝	19⅞	20	
12⅝	6½	Federals Inc	47	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
49	38⅛	FedDeptStr	164	48⅛	48¼	47⅝	48	— ⅛
12⅛	7¾	Federat Dev	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	20¼	Ferro Cp .70	62	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28	+ ⅞
35	22⅛	Fibrebrd .70	120	24	25	24	25	+1¼
28⅝	19⅛	Filtrol 1.40	72	22¼	25	22½	24¼	+2¼
47⅞	31¼	FieldctM 1.40	47	35	35	34¼	34¼	—1
21⅛	12⅝	Fin Federatn	31	17¾	18	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
57	47¼	Firestne 1.68	324	55⅝	56	55⅛	55⅞	+ ⅜
38½	20	Fst Chart	110	27⅞	28⅛	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	23⅝	FstMtg 1.47g	120	29½	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	— ⅛
77½	63⅝	FstNatBos 3	11	67¼	67⅜	67¼	67⅜	+ ⅜
40½	33	FstNCity 1.32	207	39	39⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
40⅛	35⅛	FstNStBnc 2	26	34⅞	35⅛	34⅝	35	— ¼
49½	33½	Fst NatStr 1g	35	35⅛	35⅝	35	35⅝	+1
12	9⅞	FstVaBks .40	6	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
40	33⅝	Fischbch .80	12	37½	37⅝	37½	37½	
18½	12⅝	FishrFd .15g	31	14	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	10⅝	Fisher Sci .16	46	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
58⅛	29½	FleetEnt .24	83	56	56	54½	54½	—1⅝
14⅝	10⅛	Fleming .50	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
30⅞	24	Flintkote 1	60	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	33¼	Flint pfB 2.25	2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
37	22	FlaE Coast	142	31½	31⅝	29⅞	30	—1⅝
30¼	23⅝	Fla Gas .60	61	25	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	42⅛	Fla Pow 1.68	149	44⅝	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅜
76¼	60¾	FlaPwLt 2.12	28	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— ¼
27½	18½	Fla Steel 1	68	27½	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
30⅛	20	FluorCp 1.22f	148	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
49⅛	25⅝	FlyTiger 2f	444	38⅞	38⅞	38	38	—1
36	20½	FlyTgr pf1.20	28	29½	29⅝	29	29	— ½
30½	23¾	FMC Cp .85	227	30⅜	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
5	37¼	FMC pf2.25	17	43	43½	43	43½	+ ½
20⅝	15⅛	Food Fair .90	51	16	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Foote CB .60	17	12⅛	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
18	10⅝	Foote Mln	27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
81½	26⅝	Foote pf 2.20	x2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
72¾	54	Ford M 2.60	420	71⅝	71⅞	70⅛	70⅛	—1⅜
24⅝	19⅛	ForMcKs .80	147	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
26½	18½	Fost Whl .80	80	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
19½	15½	Fost Whl pf 1	3	19½	19½	19	19	
46⅛	24⅞	Foxboro .20g	8	44⅛	44½	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
22	14⅝	Frank Str .40	67	17	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ¼
26⅞	16⅝	FreepMin .80	81	20½	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
39⅝	30⅜	Fruehf 1.70	106	39⅛	39⅝	39	39	— ⅛
25½	13¼	Fuquatn .46f	102	23½	23½	22½	22⅝	— ½

G

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24⅝	9½	Gable Ind	6	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ¼
27⅞	13	GAC Cp 1.0p	74	14½	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅜
23¾	15	GAC Cp pf 1	2	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	—1
21⅞	12⅝	GAF Corp .40	796	20⅝	21⅛	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
27½	20	GAF pf 1.20	42	26⅝	27⅛	26½	26½	— ¼
48⅛	33⅝	GamS Sko 1.30	26	40¼	40⅝	40	40	— ⅜
49⅝	34⅝	GamS pf 7.75	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
48	34	GamS pf 1.60	5	40	40	39½	40	
66⅝	32⅝	Gannett .8	278	56⅝	57⅝	56⅝	57⅝	+ ⅞
50	35⅝	GardDen 1.30	53	48½	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	16	Garlock .80	64	19⅝	20⅝	19½	20¼	+1⅛
18⅝	16½	Gas Svc 1.08	29	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	— ½
13⅝	5½	Gateway Ind	481	13⅝	13⅝	12¾	13	— ⅝
17⅞	9⅝	GCA Corp	35	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
18¼	15½	Gemini Cap	9	17	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
13⅝	11¼	Geminin .56a	11	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
25	20⅝	GnAInv 1.07g	43	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
48¼	37¼	GAmOil .60	320	40¾	41	40¾	40¾	— ½
59⅞	42	GATran 1.60	39	57⅝	57½	57	57¼	— ⅛
74½	52⅝	GATrn pf2.50	1	72	72	72	72	
14⅝	12½	GenBanc .70	10	13	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
26¼	17	GnCable .80	92	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ½
43⅝	26⅝	Gen Cig 1.20	2	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅜
32⅝	23⅝	Gn Devel .61f	312	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	29½	+1¼
31⅞	18⅛	Gen Dynam	89	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝	22	— ½
65⅞	52⅞	GenElec 1.40	385	64½	64⅝	64⅝	64⅞	+ ¼
12⅝	8⅝	Gen Fire .34g	8	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
43⅝	34	GenFood 1.40	211	36	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅜
23¼	9½	Gen Host	57	18¼	18¼	17¾	17⅞	— ⅜
29⅝	16⅝	Gen Inst .53f	161	22½	22⅝	22¼	22½	
38⅛	31	GenMills .96	72	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
91⅛	74⅝	GenMot 2.55g	486	84½	84⅝	83¼	83¼	—1⅛
84	73⅝	GenMot 5pf 5	4	76	76½	75⅝	76½	
62½	53⅝	GMot pf 3.75	7	57	57	57	57	
33⅜	27	GenPCem .80	133	30¾	30¾	29	29	—1¾
25⅛	21⅝	G PubUt 1.60	150	22⅝	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Gen Refract	24	9	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
76½	55	GenSignl 1.20	23	74⅝	75⅛	74⅝	74⅝	
126½	98⅛	GenSignl pf 4	1	125	125	125	125	+1½
16⅞	9	Gen Stl Ind	61	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	29⅝	GnTelEl 1.32	310	31⅛	31⅝	31	31	— ⅛
19½	17¼	GTFla pf1.25	z200	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
20½	17½	GTFla pf1.30	z100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	
28⅛	21⅝	Gen Tire 1b	77	27⅝	28	27	27	— ⅝
74	63	Gen Tire pf 5	z30	68	68	68	68	+1⅜
39¾	26¼	Genesco 1.70	32	31⅝	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	— ½
14½	10	Genstar .40e	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
60	35¼	GenuinPt .87	7	60⅝	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
60	46¼	GaPacif .80b	99	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
60	46⅝	GaPcf pf 1.40	1	56	56	56	56	+ ¼
100	94	GaPow pf7.72	y270	99	99	97½	99½	+1
53½	39⅞	Gerber 1.20	365	50¼	50⅞	50	50	—1
97½	68¼	GettyO 1.13g	192	87	87⅛	86⅛	86⅜	— ⅜
21	17¼	GettyO pf1.20	x10	19	19	19	19	+ ⅜
16⅝	12⅛	GlanPC .80g	x10	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
27½	18	Gibrl F 1.03f	41	23⅛	23⅝	23	23¼	— ¼
15⅝	10⅛	Gidd Lewis	31	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
24	19½	GiffdHill .30g	44	23¼	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
45⅛	36⅞	Gillette 1.40	4560	43⅛	43¼	41⅞	41¾	—1⅝
45½	29½	Gimbel Br 1	5	34⅛	35	34⅛	34½	— ⅛
23⅛	9½	Ginos Inc	22	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Glen Alden	127	9	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
41½	29¾	GlenAl pf2.25h	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—1¼
21⅞	13⅝	Global Marin	11	17½	17⅝	17	17	— ½
32	14⅝	Globe Un .60	76	30¼	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ½
35	25⅝	Goodrich 1	128	34⅛	34¼	33¼	33⅝	— ⅞
35¼	29⅝	Goodyr .85	719	35	35⅛	34¼	34½	— ½
26	13⅝	GorJwlyA .24	50	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
45¼	30⅛	Gouldinc 1.40	44	44⅝	45	44	44	— ⅝
35⅛	26¼	Grace 1.50	197	32	32⅛	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
27	18¾	Granby 1.60	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—
33	25	GrandUn .80	83	27⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ½
34⅝	21	Granitvlle 1	25	25⅞	26	25	25	— ⅞
70⅝	46	Grant W 1.50	322	66⅝	66⅝	65½	66	— ⅜
59	52	Grant pf 3.75	290	52½	53	52⅛	53	+ ½
35	23⅜	GrayDrg 1.20	59	34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	24⅛	Grt A&P 1.30	2	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
40½	33½	GtLkDr 1.20a	12	35¾	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ¼
12	10	GtNorIron 1e	32	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
53½	42	GtNoNck 1.60	5	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	44⅜	
28¼	21¾	GNN pfB 1.60	15	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
15⅛	11⅛	GtNN pfA.40	6	12½	12½	12½	12½	
27⅛	20⅞	Gt West Finl	164	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅝
34½	22¼	GtWnUnit .90	x50	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞	—1⅛
24⅛	19⅛	GWUn pf 1.88	x20	22	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
10⅛	5⅛	Gtr Wash Inv	13	5⅝	6	5½	5½	— ½
28¼	19½	Grn Giant .96	39	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
44½	30⅝	Grn Shoe 1.20	16	41½	41½	41½	41½	
25½	15⅞	Greyhound 1	275	24	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ½
10½	7⅛	Greyhnd wt	129	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
35	19½	Grolier .90	63	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
26	15½	GrummnCp 1	75	18½	18⅝	16¾	17⅛	—1⅛
42⅛	28½	GuarMl 2.36g	185	42½	42⅛	42	42⅛	— ½
49½	47⅝	GlfLfHld .62g	x45	47½	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
112½	66½	GlfWOh 2.80a	72	110½	110½	109	109	—2½
34	27¾	Gulf Oil 1.50	1050	28⅞	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	
1	7⅝	Gulf Resrce	69	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅜
19⅝	11¼	GulfRes pf.2 0	2	12⅛	12⅛	11¾	11¾	
22⅞	16¼	GlfRes pf1.30	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
26¼	19⅛	GlfStUtl 1.04	87	22	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅛
66⅛	58⅛	GulfSU pf4.40	z170	62⅛	63	62⅛	63	+2
31	17	Gulf Wn .60	129	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
11⅛	4⅞	GlfWnInd wt	95	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
71⅝	60	GulfW pf5.75	2	68⅛	68⅛	68	68	— ½
12⅜	7⅝	Gulton Ind	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛

H

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41	35	HackWat 2.20	8	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
44	32¼	Hall Pr 1.40a	4	39¼	39⅛	39	39	
73	46¼	Hallburt 1.05	82	68	68	67⅛	67½	— ⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Haml Wat	3	4½	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
26⅞	19½	Hamm Pap 1	11	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
13⅞	8⅛	Hammnd .40	39	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
47	35	Handimn .68	18	40½	40⅝	39⅞	40	— ⅛
23⅜	13⅛	Hanes Cp .50	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
62⅝	9½	Hanna M 1.30	5	56⅞	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞	+ ½
48	35½	Harcourt 1	5	44½	45	44½	45	+ ⅛
69⅝	49½	Harris Int 1	44	59⅛	60	59⅛	60	+ ⅜
23⅞	17⅛	Harsco Cp 1	20	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
31½	23½	HartSMrx .80	27	30	30	30	30	+ ⅛
27⅛	16	HarvAlg .40	44	16⅛	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	26⅛	Hawil El 1.44	17	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	15	Hayes Albn 1	6	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
11⅝	6	Hazeltine	11	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
6¾	4	HCA Ind	3	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	27⅛	Health-tex	54	34½	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
27⅞	17½	HeclaM .50f	70	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
48	33⅛	Heinz H J 1	73	44	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅜
37⅞	26⅝	HelenaRu .76	19	34⅝	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅝
11⅛	6⅛	Helene Curt	7	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	
28⅝	21½	Heller Int .76	x69	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	
17⅝	14½	HelmPd .40b	25	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
32⅝	21⅝	HelmrhP .20	21	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
7	3½	Hemisph Cap	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
50⅝	40½	Hercules .75g	80	50⅛	51	50½	50⅞	
31⅞	26	HershF 1.10	18	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	27⅞	Heublein .85	x253	51½	46	45⅝	45⅝	—
45½	28½	Hew Pack .20	84	38⅞	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅜
16⅞	8⅝	High Voltge	47	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
62⅝	39½	Hilton Hotl 1	x75	52	53⅝	52	53⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	40½	Hobart 1.20	18	56½	57½	55½	57½	+1⅛
30⅛	22¼	HoernWal .90	5	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	
17	6⅞	Hoff Electrn	56	14⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
53⅝	34⅝	HoJdyInn .25	1090	45⅛	45⅛	44⅝	45	
20⅞	13⅝	HollySug .30g	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
31⅛	22	Homestke .40	120	24⅛	25½	24⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
116½	82	Honywll 1.30	221	111⅛	112	110⅝	110⅝	—1
35	27½	HoovrBl 1.20	99	32⅛	33⅛	32½	33	+ ½
44⅝	22½	HospitCp Am	221	41⅞	42	41½	42	
39	28⅛	Hosl Intl .36	z15	37	37	36½	36½	+ ¼
75⅛	11⅜	Houdaille.40	z60	14⅛	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
32	27½	Houdl pf 2.25	x2	29	29	29	29	+ ⅜

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18⅝	13	Hous Miff .40	70	16¼	16¼	16
54	41¾	HousehF 1.20	478	52⅛	52⅝	52¼
160½	125⅛	HousF pf4.40	111	157	157⅝	157
0	48¾	HousF pf2.50	242	60	60	60
80¼	65⅛	HousF pf2.37	4	79	79	79
49¾	41⅝	HousLP 1.32	117	45⅝	45⅝	44½
44½	39⅝	HousNGs .80	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
54⅝	46¼	HouG pf2.50	2	50	50	50
38⅞	20⅛	How John .24	100	38⅝	38⅝	38
22¾	14	Howmet .70	21	16¼	16⅞	15⅞
25½	20¼	Hubbed 1.46a	31	23	23	22⅞
24⅝	19⅝	HudBay .30p	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
14	10⅝	Hush Hal .40	5	13	13	13
7⅝	16	Hunt Chm .16	1	17⅛	17½	17½
50⅛	31	Huyck Cp .48	45	36⅜	36⅜	35⅝

I

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
38	29¾	IdahoPw 1.70	30	32¾	32⅞	32½
19⅝	13⅝	Ideal Bas .40	159	18⅝	18½	18
85	73⅝	Ideal pf 4.75	1	80¾	80¾	80¾
44¾	29	Ill Cent 1.14	37	43	43	42
67⅝	50	Ill Cen pf3.50	19	65⅝	65⅝	65
44⅝	33⅛	Ill Powr 2.20	33	37	37⅝	36⅞
17	12¼	Impri Cp Am	319	15	15⅝	15
57½	34⅞	INA Cp 1.40	300	55⅝	56⅛	55
13	9⅝	Income Caplt	23	11⅛	11⅛	11
11	9¼	IncCCu .68g	3	10⅛	10⅛	10
33⅝	25⅞	Indian Hd .80	26	31¼	31¼	31
30⅝	25	IndnaGs 1.72	2	26¼	26¼	26
92	86¼	IndlaM pf7.08	z400	91¾	91¾	91
30	23⅝	IndplsPL 1.50	7	25⅞	25⅞	25
21¼	18¼	Indstl Nat .90	x7	19	19⅛	19
59¼	45	Inger Rand 2	111	57⅝	58⅛	57
43½	37⅝	IngRd pf2.35	13	43⅝	44	43
33⅝	26¼	Inland Stl 2	217	32⅝	33	32
15⅝	10⅝	Inmont Corp	55	14½	14¾	14
20⅝	15⅝	Insilco .70	97	20¼	20⅝	20
24	19⅝	Inslic pfA1.25	5	23⅝	23⅝	23
51	36⅝	InspirCop 2	13	39⅞	40⅛	39
48⅝	40⅛	Interco 1.20	20	47¼	47½	47
30⅝	24¼	Intrlkinc 1.80	x67	29½	30	29
365⅞	283¾	IBM 5.20	249	310½	310⅝	309
29⅝	20½	IntChm Nuc	84	25¼	25¼	25
80	63	IntFlaFr .60b	6	77⅛	77⅛	77
33⅞	24	Int Harv 1.40	x83	29¼	29⅝	29
15⅝	12⅝	IntHoldg .33g	1	14½	14½	14
13⅝	5	Int Indust	41	5⅝	5⅝	5
23⅞	9¼	IntIndA pf	39	9¾	10	9
20⅝	13⅝	IntMiner .05g	x65	17¼	17¼	17
51	46	IntMiner pf 4	x1	48½	48½	48
15⅛	9	Int Mng	7	9¾	9⅞	9
26⅝	24⅛	IntMultlf 1.20	15	26⅛	26¼	26
46⅝	29½	Int Nickel 1	353	33	33⅝	32
40⅝	31¼	Int Pap 1.50	287	35	35	34
9⅝	6¼	Int Rectifier	15	7	7	7
67⅝	49	IntT&T 1.15	1816	59⅛	59⅝	59
205⅞	151	IntT&T pfE 4	z10	181	181	181
190	146¼	IntT&T pfF 4	1	168	168	168
118	93⅝	IT&T pH 4.50	12	109	109	109
112	86	IntT&T pfK4	23	100	100	100
79	69	IntT&T pfL 5.50	z10	70½	70½	70
84⅛	62	IT&TpfN 2.25	48	73¾	73¾	73
110⅛	87½	IntT&T pfO 5	28	100⅛	100⅛	100
44⅝	35½	Int Utill 1.40	730	38	38	37
50½	39¾	Int Utill A	23	42½	42½	42
36⅝	24¼	Interpace 1	49	27½	28⅛	27
2½	24⅝	IntrbGp .10g	86	26	26⅝	25
23	16¾	IntsBrand .96	81	20¼	20½	20
20⅝	17⅛	IntersPw 1.28	6	18	18¼	18
20	12½	Interst Strs	80	12⅝	12⅝	12
35	23⅝	Iowa Beef	17	26	26¼	25
22	17⅝	Iowa El 1.30	x18	18½	18½	18
24	17⅝	IowaIlGs 1.38	39	18⅝	18⅝	18
28⅝	22½	IowaPow 1.60	5	23⅝	23⅝	23
24	20⅝	IowaPSv 1.40	5	21	21⅛	21
24⅝	15½	Itco Hosp .34	96	17⅛	17⅝	16
37	26⅝	ITE Imp .60	79	36½	36⅝	35
54⅝	29⅛	Itek Corp	199	44⅝	44⅝	43
158½	115⅛	ITT Sv pf4.50	1	140½	140½	140

J-K

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
9⅛	5⅝	Jaeger .20	2	8⅝	8⅝	8
42⅝	29½	JamesF .32	9	34⅝	35¼	34
34½	14⅞	Jantzen .60	4	19⅝	19⅝	19
13⅝	8⅝	JapnFd 1.66g	64	10	10⅝	10
		JapnF fn1.66g	12	10	10	10
49⅝	27	JeffnPilot .88	82	47	47⅝	46
115½	106⅝	JerCP pf9.36	z10	112	112	112
101⅞	98¼	JerCP pf8.12	z60	101½	101½	101
80	50¼	JerCPLt pf 4	z60	52½	52½	52
66½	51½	Jewel Co 1.60	25	54⅝	54⅝	54
46¼	33⅝	Jim Walt .50	165	40⅝	40⅝	39
50	38	JimW pf 1.60	5	46½	46⅝	46
24⅝	20½	JHanInv .58g	54	23½	23⅝	23
46½	37¼	JohnMan 1.20	62	40⅝	41	40
98¾	59⅝	JohnJoh .40a	82	91½	91¾	91
38¼	27¾	Johns Svc .80	99	30	30⅛	29
69	52	John Svc pf 2	2	54½	54½	54
59⅝	48	JonLogn .80	62	56⅛	58	55
19⅛	14	JonLaug .50g	16	15⅞	15⅞	15
60¼	44	JonesLau pf 5	z240	56½	57½	56
23	18½	Jorgensn 1.30	4	21⅝	21⅝	21
34⅝	26⅝	Jostens .70	8	28¼	28¼	28
64	47⅝	Joy Mfg 1.40	195	61⅛	63⅝	61
38⅝	25⅛	Kaisr Alum 1	43	29⅛	29⅞	29
80	63	Kals 59pf 4.75	3	65	65	65
79	59½	Kals 66pf 4.75	2	66	66	66
72	54	Kai Al pf 4.12	10	63	67	63
24	18	KaisrCem .50	159	17¾	18	17
24⅝	13	KaneMir .07g	31	14⅞	14⅞	14
38	31	KCtyPLt 2.08	11	32⅛	32⅛	32
66½	59½	KC PL pf4.50	z230	61	62	61
63	59	KC PL pf4.35	z10	59	59	59
44	34½	KC Sou Ind 2	6	41½	41½	41
26¾	22⅛	Kan GE 1.44	12	23⅞	24	23
35⅛	29⅛	KanNebr 1.52	3	32½	30½	30
27⅞	24⅝	KanPLt 1.38	3	26⅛	26⅛	25
17	9⅞	Katy Ind	38	11⅝	12	11
44	27¼	Katy pfB 1.46	6	30½	30¼	30
39¼	29¼	Kauf Broad	113	38⅞	38⅞	38
18½	12	KawecB .20b	15	12⅝	13	12
28⅝	19¾	KayserRo .60	249	23¼	24	23
37⅝	30⅝	Keebler .70	9	36⅛	36⅛	36
37¼	20¾	Keller Ind .60	16	36⅝	37	35
28	22⅝	Kellogg 1	76	25½	25½	25
48	25⅝	KelseyH 1.30	x125	41½	42¼	41
43⅝	28⅛	Kendall .60	199	43⅝	43¼	41
29⅝	20	Kennmil .80b	8	24⅛	24⅝	24
42¼	29⅛	Kennecott 2	787	32	32⅛	31
32⅝	25½	Ky Util 1.68	53	26⅛	26⅛	26
49¼	40	KerrMcG .60	88	46	46½	45
107¼	89	KerMc pf4.50	3	100	100	100
20⅝	14⅝	Keystne .30p	12	17¼	17¼	17
32⅞	23¼	Kidde Co .60t	56	30⅝	30½	30
71	54	Kidd pf A2.20	1	65	65	65
37⅝	28	KimbClk 1.20	53	31¼	31¼	30
21	16	KingsD St .28	151	20½	21	20
39⅝	28¼	Kinney Sv .25	43	34⅞	34⅝	34
54½	45	Kirsch Co 1	10	52½	53	52
68⅝	32⅛	KLM .84g	22	40¼	40¼	39
22⅛	16⅝	Koehring	7	21	21⅛	20
37	29⅞	Koppers 1.60	25	36½	36½	36
62½	52	Koppr pf 4	z200	56½	56½	56
19½	9⅛	Korvttcorp Ind	26	12⅝	12⅝	12
46⅝	36⅛	Kraftco 1.70	74	43	43	42
96	56⅝	KresgeSS .50	190	93¼	94½	92
30½	18½	Kroehler	4	21⅞	21⅞	21
46	31½	Kroger 1.30	78	31⅞	31⅞	31

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
24⅞	21	Lacl Gas 1.45	x22	22½	22¾	22
21¼	13¾	Lamsn Sess 1	5	15⅞	15⅞	15
35½	21¾	LanaBryn .65	84	34⅞	35	34
12	7	Latrobe Stl	27	9¼	9⅛	8
16⅞	9¼	LearSieg .20	196	10⅝	11	10
43½	31½	LearSg pf2.25	30	33⅝	34	33
26¼	15½	Leasco Corp	364	25⅝	25⅞	24
42½	27½	Leasco pf2.20	63	41⅝	42	41
50	25⅝	Leeway .50b	67	48⅝	49	48
35⅝	25½	LoedsN .50	8	35	35	34
21¼	14	Leesona .40	17	17	17⅛	16
17	13	LehPCem .40	63	15¼	15⅝	15
6⅞	3⅜	LehVal Ind	30	4¼	4⅛	4
19	16	Lehmn 1.25g	16	17¼	17⅛	16
35½	22⅛	Lenox Inc .50	8	29⅝	29½	29
13⅛	10⅝	LeverFd Cap	34	12	12⅛	11
13⅝	11½	Lev Flnc .75a	9	12	12⅛	12
61½	42½	LeviStra .16g	40	48⅛	48⅛	47
94	60⅝	Levitz Furn	202	83⅝	85	83
15⅝	7⅛	LFE Cp	17	11⅝	12	11
9⅞	6¼	LFE Cp pf.50	2	8¼	8¼	8
55⅞	40⅝	LibbOFd 2	88	53⅞	54⅞	53
90	74	Lib OF pf4.75	6	88	88⅝	88
8⅞	6¼	LibbMcNL	50	8⅛	8¼	8
24	17½	LibrtyCp .20a	x17	23⅛	23⅛	23
23¼	11⅞	LibertyLn .50	421	13¼	14	13
21⅝	15⅝	LibvLn pf1.25	7	16	16⅛	16
60⅛	47	Liggt My 2.50	53	55⅛	55⅞	55
106½	98⅝	Ligg M pf 7	z260	99¼	100	99
128½	98½	Lilly Eli 1.40	94	119⅛	119⅝	119
85⅞	67¼	Lincoln Nat 2	32	84⅞	85¼	84
27¾	9⅛	Ling Tem Vt	180	12½	13⅛	12
28½	9⅝	LingTV AA	251	14⅝	14⅝	13
45½	16⅝	LingTV pf 5	11	31	31¼	30
7¼	4½	Lionel Corp	64	5⅛	5¼	5
34⅝	19⅝	LittonInd .50t	262	28⅝	28⅝	28
39¼	22⅝	Litton ptc pf	8	32½	32½	32
74¼	52½	Litton cv pf 3	2	60	60	60
31¾	25⅜	Litton pf B 2	52	26	26⅝	25
15⅝	7½	Lockheed Air	186	10⅝	10⅝	10
57½	34	Loews Corp 1	66	54⅛	54⅝	53
19½	12	Londontwn	13	15⅝	15⅝	15
33⅝	25½	LoneStarin 1	112	25⅝	25⅝	25
29⅛	23	LoneSGa 1.36	163	28	28	27
27⅜	21⅝	LongIsLt 1.38	38	23⅛	23⅛	23
102	86	LIL pf I 5.75	5	93½	93½	93
7⅞	3⅝	Loral Corp	18	4⅝	4⅝	4
40½	40½	LaLandExp 1	256	44	44⅝	43
55½	43½	LouN pf2.10	7	55	55	54
40⅞	34⅛	LouvlGE 1.68	25	36⅝	36⅝	36
38	30⅛	Lowenstn .90	8	39⅝	39⅝	39
54½	40⅛	Lubrizol n	108	52	52	51
47¼	33⅛	Lucky Strs 1	130	41⅝	42⅜	41
20¾	18½	Lucky Str wt	92	21	21⅛	20
26⅛	19	Ludlowh1.08	13	24½	24⅝	24
24¼	16¼	LukensStl .80	10	20½	20⅝	20
7⅛	4¼	Lums Inc	42	4⅝	4⅝	4
7½	4⅝	LVO Corp	229	6⅞	6⅞	6
12⅝	6½	Lykes Yngst	79	9⅝	9⅝	9
25⅝	16½	Lykes Yng pf	53	21	21	20

M

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
32½	16½	MacAnF .20b	40	20⅝	20⅝	19
7⅛	5	MacDonald	59	5⅝	5⅝	5
14⅛	8⅝	Macke Co .30	9	11⅛	11½	10
47	33½	Macy RH 1	52	46⅝	47	46
65	55	Macy pf 4.25	z10	60⅝	60⅝	60
20⅝	15	MedFd 1.05g	52	15⅝	15⅝	15
5⅞	3⅝	Mad Sq Gar	122	4⅛	4⅛	4
38¼	24	Magic Ch .60	15	36⅛	36⅛	35
55	37⅝	Magnvox 1.20	157	52⅛	53⅝	52
50½	37½	Mallory 1.80	5	43	43⅛	43
20⅝	15	MenhInd .56b	x39	17	17	16
43¼	26⅞	Manpowr .72	3	30	30	30
38¼	30½	MfrsHan 1.56	204	34⅞	34⅝	34
34⅝	24⅝	MAPCO 1	25	30⅛	30¼	30
45⅞	30	Marath 1.60	34	36¼	37	36
38⅞	20½	Marcor .80	149	33⅝	34	33
77	56⅝	Marcor pf A2	22	68	68	68
27½	10¼	Maremont	123	27⅛	27½	26
39½	31⅛	Mar Mid 1.70	49	34	34	33
59	41⅞	MarionLb .40	14	59	59	57
72⅝	51	Marlen 1.10g	33	67⅛	67⅝	67
17½	10⅝	Marquit Cem	85	14	14	13
49⅝	28½	Marriott .95t	70	48	48⅛	47
37⅛	27⅝	MarshFd 1.10	19	34⅝	34⅝	34
25¼	17⅝	MartinM 1.10	35	19⅞	19⅞	19
48⅝	29⅛	MrytdCup .50	15	32⅛	32⅛	32
62⅞	44⅝	Masco Cp .28	15	62⅛	63⅛	61
86	51⅞	Masonite .72	32	65	65	64
13½	10	Massey Fer	146	12⅛	12⅛	12
		Massey F fn	1	12⅛	12⅛	11
29⅝	22¾	MassM 1.03g	212	29½	30¼	29
32⅛	26⅞	Mattel .10	40	28⅝	28⅝	27
50	31⅝	MayDStr 1.60	70	48⅝	50	48
36	25⅝	MayerOsc .60	16	35⅜	35⅜	35
32½	21⅝	MaysJW .50	24	32⅛	32⅛	31
39	3	Maytag 1.10a	212	37	37⅝	37
38	21⅝	MCA Inc .60	30	36⅝	36⅝	36
31½	23½	McCord 1.25	67	31½	31⅝	31

(Continued on page 10)

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To Avoid 'Egoism,' Trade Wars

Colombo Urges SDR Standard

BARI, Italy, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Premier Emilio Colombo called on world leaders today to replace the dollar standard with a new monetary system preserving free trade and avoiding the pitfalls of isolationism, selfish nationalism and trade wars.

As a first step in that direction, the Italian leader said, the U.S. dollar should be devalued and European currencies and the lira should be adjusted upward.

Mr. Colombo, a former treasury minister and expert on European Economic Community affairs, reviewed the world monetary crisis in a speech inaugurating the 35th Levant Trade Fair in Bari. The annual fair, attended this year by 3,513 exhibitors from 37 nations, is Italy's showcase for trade with the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

The pro-American premier said President Nixon's decision Aug. 15 to sever the link between the dollar and gold and impose a 10 percent surcharge on imports strengthened Italy's long-standing view that a new monetary system must replace the dollar standard.

"We have been working consistently since 1965 toward the gradual institution of an international system that would not be dominated by any one currency, whatever the importance of the issuing country," Mr. Colombo said.

The 51-year-old premier said the new system should be based on special drawing rights (SDRs), the "paper gold" each nation would obtain from the International Monetary Fund in proportion to the strength of its economy. He said parities of individual currencies should be adjusted accordingly.

The new system, Mr. Colombo said, should be "a synthesis of the different interests of each nation . . . Egoism, selfish positions, interests of individual sectors within a nation are no points of reference for those who want to help expand in the world the area of progress and freedom.

"The alternative would be solitude and a drift into autarchy and isolationism," he said.

New Set of Parities

As a first step toward the new system, he said, there must be agreement with the United States on a new set of parities. He said Italy feels there must be "a selective realignment of European currencies and the Japanese yen, matched by adjustment measures also on the part of the United States."

Government sources said Mr. Colombo meant the dollar should be devalued and the value of the yen and European currencies should be raised. Italian officials have said the revaluation of the lira should be only small because of a current domestic slump.

Mr. Colombo said the United States should also reduce its balance-of-payments deficit by curbing the outflow of capital. But he said some of the criticism leveled at the United States on this score was unrealistic.

Mr. Colombo said part of the U.S. financial overextension was due to investment, foreign aid and defense commitments which had been requested by its allies.

"It is not consistent to demand that these commitments be honored and at the same time request an equilibration of the [U.S.] balance of payments," Mr. Colombo said.

Mr. Colombo also said that estimates of the damage to Italy's economy from Mr. Nixon's monetary measures had been "exaggerated." He said that Italian exports to the United States totaled only about 10 percent of all Italian exports, and not all were affected by the surcharge.

Italian exporters were placed in more trouble when Britain and France devalued their currencies in 1967 and 1969, respectively, Mr. Colombo said, beause exports to those countries are more important than those to the United States. But Mr. Colombo made it clear that Italy wanted the U.S. surcharge ended.

Japan Reports a Decline In Second-Quarter GNP

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—Japan's gross national product declined in the second quarter to an annual rate of 59,399 billion yen ($162.219 billion at the official exchange rate), down 0.2 percent from the first quarter, the Economic Planning Agency reported.

It was only the second time since 1965 that the GNP declined in a quarter, EPA said. It fell 1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1970.

The agency said the latest figure was up 3.9 percent from the second quarter of 1970. It said Japan's annual growth rate currently was between 4 and 5 percent, compared with last year's growth rate of 9.7 percent.

The officials attributed the decline to sluggish corporate investments in plants and equipment and low individual expenditures. The government would have to inject "incentives" to invigorate domestic business to achieve a 7 percent economic growth for the 1971 fiscal year ending March 31, EPA officials said.

Meanwhile, a major Japanese economic research unit predicted that Japan's GNP in fiscal 1972 would be about 7.5 percent if the yen is revalued upward by 10 percent in October.

In a survey, the Mitsubishi Research Institute said that if the yen is revalued by 12.5 percent, Japan's current business slump would continue for three more years, unless the government implements a drastic tax cut.

The institute said capital outlays of an additional 1,000 billion yen ($2.777 billion) by the government in fiscal 1972 would not be effective enough to boost the economy and urged a cut in personal income taxes by about 250 billion yen ($694.4 million).

The Dai-Ichi Bank, in a similar survey, said Japan's exports in the second half of the current fiscal year would drop 5.4 percent from a year ago if the yen is revalued upward by 12.5 percent. In such an event, it said, the GNP in the second half of fiscal 1971 would rise by 7.3 percent, or 1.9 percent less than the government's original estimate.

Meanwhile, the nation's principal industries—petrochemical and fertilizer manufacturers—are complaining that the current international monetary uncertainty and sluggish domestic business are forcing them to cut production.

The Association of Petrochemical Industries said it has decided to ask the government to take relief measures for smaller enterprises specializing in the production of plastics, synthetic textiles and rubber, which have been most seriously affected by the 10 percent U.S. import surcharge.

The association said it will also ask the government to limit the margin of a revaluation of the yen as much as possible and try to persuade the United States to remove the import surcharge.

The chemical fertilizer industry reported that manufacturers of ammonium sulphate and urea were compelled to curtail their output by up to 25 percent due to slow domestic business and reduced sales to mainland China.

British Petroleum Profits and Sales Show Steep Rise

LONDON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—British Petroleum Co. today reported a steep rise in half-year profits on a sharp sales increase of 37.7 percent, although second-quarter results were hit by higher royalty and tax payments to producing countries.

The oil company said group net income in the half-year ended June 30 was £86.2 million ($206.8 million at official parity), up from £37.8 million a year ago, when product prices were very low.

First-half sales were £1.1 billion, up from £792 million a year ago.

BP announced an unchanged interim dividend of 5.67 pence for the half year.

Profit for the second quarter dropped 23.7 percent to £37.3 million from the year-ago period's £48.9 million, although sales rose 27 percent to £774.1 million from £608.8 million.

BP attributed the profit setback to the "substantial impact" of increased taxation and royalty payments to governments in oil-producing countries under the agreements signed earlier this year.

Royal Bank of Canada

TORONTO, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Royal Bank of Canada profit rose 4.3 percent in the third quarter ended July 31, the bank announced today.

Net income was $9.97 million, or 30 cents a share, compared with $9.56 million, or 28.7 cents, in the year-ago period. At $211.4 million, turnover was down from $220.5 in the comparable period.

Earnings in the nine months were $31.4 million, or 94.5 cents, down 3.9 percent from $32.7 million, or 98.2 cents, a year ago. Turnover for the nine months was $636.9 million, compared with $660.8 million.

Dollar Fluctuates On Money Marts

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The dollar maintained a mildly fluctuating pattern on major European exchange markets today.

In Paris the dollar stayed strong, rising to 5.375 francs to 5.385 on the free market before settling at 5.365 to 5.375 at the close, fractionally higher than yesterday's close of 5.36 to 5.37 and equivalent to an upward franc revaluation of about 3.4 percent.

On the commercial market the dollar also experienced a slight uplift, closing at 5.515 to 5.516 against the previous 5.5145 to 5.5155.

In Zurich the dollar was down, registering at 3.9910 to 3.9950 Swiss francs, a drop from yesterday's close of 3.9980 to 4.0030. The rate represented a dollar devaluation of 1.7 percent from Aug. 13 and a devaluation of 2.7 percent from the previous mean parity.

Frankfurt, too, saw the dollar close lower in moderate trading, ending the day at 3.3905 marks—down from yesterday's close of 3.3910 and today's fixing price of 3.3939. The closing price was equivalent to a 7.9 percent upward revaluation of the mark.

Budget Deficit Set To Rise $16 Billion

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (IHT).—Blaming lower tax revenues than predicted last January, Budget Director George P. Shultz confirmed today that the budget deficit for fiscal 1972 will be between $27 billion and $28 billion.

The director of the Office of Management and the Budget, testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee during its second day of hearings on President Nixon's new economic program, warned that the size of the deficit is "a potent danger signal to us all." He joined Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, who appeared before the committee yesterday, in calling on Congress to pass the President's program unchanged.

Mr. Shultz told the panel that "disappointingly low corporate profits" had reduced estimated tax revenue by $13 billion to $14 billion and that this was the major reason that the deficit would be some $16 billion more than predicted last January.

The budget director outlined for the committee a $5 billion spending cut program which he urged Congress to accept so as not to start a new and steeper inflationary climb.

The biggest item in the spending reduction program was a $1.3 billion saving resulting from the six-month postponement of federal pay increases.

In addition, deferral of the revenue-sharing plan, which Congress has not yet approved, would yield another $1.1 billion and postponement of special revenue-sharing proposals, also not yet approved, another $500 million in savings.

Other items in the program included $800 million from reduction in federal employment, $200 million from the 10 percent reduction in foreign aid and another $100 million from reductions in water and sewer programs.

In calling on Congress to accept the President's postponement of federal pay increases, Mr. Shultz said that this deferral must be measured "against the sacrifice that we are asking all employees throughout the country to make, and also against the fact that since July, 1969, most federal workers have received better than a 20 percent pay increase."

The budget director also told the panel that federal reduction in force would cut the employment rolls of the government by 66,000 as of next June and repeated assurances that the cuts would be made through attrition and not by firing workers.

Mr. Shultz also emphasized that the postponement of revenue-sharing and welfare reform "do not represent any change in the strong presidential commitment to these measures."

But he echoed the testimony of Treasury Secretary Connally in warning Congress not to enact new spending programs or tax reductions other than those asked for by the administrations.

"Major efforts to reduce the size and flow of federal spending" must be made, Mr. Shultz told the committee; moves must be made now to return to "a truly balanced budget" in the next two years.

Mr. Shultz said that the Nixon economy program could bring the unemployment rate to under 5 percent by the end of next July.

Committee chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., indicated that he might want a flat 7 percent investment tax credit instead of a two-stage credit of 10 percent and 5 percent, as Mr. Nixon proposes.

He said he is concerned that the 10 percent credit would force business spending into a one-year period and cause a relapse in the economy later on.

The joint House-Senate Economic Committee, which began hearings on the Nixon program during the congressional recess, heard Arnold A. Saltzman, president of Seagrave Corp., testify today in favor of formation of an economic development board after the current 90-day wage-price freeze ends Nov. 13.

He said the freeze perpetuates inequities and "leaves unregulated items which contribute largely to price inflation such as interest rates." The board he recommended would be empowered to take action to expand the economy, "relatively free from price inflation, with high priority objectives in housing, transportation, health (and) education."

National City Cuts Service To Banks Offering Its Card

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT).—The First National City Bank has curtailed sharply the service that it is willing to perform for banks that offer its Master Charge credit card to their customers.

As a result of this unannounced change, three banks in New Jersey—the Fidelity Union Trust Co., the National State Bank and the Suburban Trust Co.—are now offering their customers the Uni-Card credit card that is sponsored by National City's archrival, the Chase Manhattan Bank.

According to Edward H. Gottlieb, vice-president in charge of the Master Charge operation at National City, there is a possibility that other banks among the 21 remaining that offer that card will also drop it. But Mr. Gottlieb said that no "official" notifications of such terminations had been received as yet. These 21 banks have several hundred thousand cards outstanding, Mr. Gottlieb said.

Chase Manhattan has apparently not been plagued by the fraud and credit-loss problems that have caused National City among other banks, including the Manufacturers Hanover Trust, to limit severely their credit-card services to other banks.

National City had paid its correspondent banks a fee to offer the card and had carried the receivables on its own books. Mr. Gottlieb indicated yesterday that, after deducting this cost, plus credit and fraud losses, National City had been losing substantial amounts of money.

Under the new arrangement National City is asking these customers to carry their own receivables (and bear the risk of losses themselves), and at the same time is charging them a fee for performing the data processing needed to operate the card. The charge, Mr. Gottlieb said, had been an important factor in switching the bank's overall Master Charge program from the red into the black.

According to Paul C. Bosland, president of Suburban Trust, a key element in his decision not to continue with National City was the present 12 percent ceiling on interest charges on credit-card receivables in New Jersey.

Textron, Kendall Group Set Merger

BOSTON, Sept. 9 (AP-DJ).—Textron Inc. and a Kendall family shareholders' group have agreed in principle on a $314 million deal for a merger of Textron and Kendall Co.

The shareholders represent almost 28 percent of the voting stock of Kendall Co.

The two concerns said that the agreement would provide for a tax-free reorganization under which each Kendall shareholder would receive one and a half shares of Textron common for each share of Kendall common. There are almost 6.5 million shares of Kendall common outstanding.

The transaction would involve about 9.7 million shares of Textron common. Textron is a diversified manufacturing enterprise with a side variety of industrial, consumer and aerospace and defense products. Last year it earned $68.7 million, or $1.90 a share, on sales of $1.6 billion.

Kendall, a Boston company, produces health and hygienic products for hospitals and consumers and woven and non-woven fabrics. In 1970 it earned $9.3 million, or $1.43 a share, on sales of $237.6 million.

[Willard M. Bright, president and chief executive officer of Kendall, said today he has declined to take a position on the proposed merger. Reuters reported. He said a meeting of Kendall's directors has been called for Sept. 18 to consider and act upon the proposal.]

Brokerage Firm Is Going Public

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Reynolds Securities Inc., a leading brokerage house, has announced plans to go public with an offering of 1.2 million shares.

The maximum offering price was set at $37.50 a share, indicating that the maximum sum to be raised will be $45 million. Of the 1.2 million shares to be sold, 200,000 will be offered on behalf of selling stockholders and one million on behalf of the firm.

The announcement yesterday came one week after the incorporation of Reynolds & Co., a partnership, into Reynolds Securities. The concern traditionally has been considered one of the most profitable major retail houses in Wall Street.

Company Reports

Avnet

Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	296.2	286.6
Profits (millions) ..	12.43	7.0
Per Share	0.90	0.46

Perkin-Elmer

Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	171.4	203.5
Profits (millions) ..	9.04	8.12
Per Share	1.36	1.23

Spencer Foods

Third Quarter	1971	1970
Per Share	— 0.94	— 0.20
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	150.9	246.5
Profits (millions) ..	— 0.33	0.89
Per Share	— 0.34	0.83

Lack of Demand Hits Stock Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (IHT).—The New York Stock Exchange went into retreat today, reflecting more a lack of demand than selling pressure.

Analysts said the announcement by President Nixon in his speech before Congress that the wage-price freeze would end on Nov. 13 injected some uncertainty into the economic situation since he did not indicate what would replace it.

More of the light profit-taking that has bedeviled the list this week and some apparent switching in portfolios were the main features of trading today.

Analysts who are bullish on the market's near-term prospects, and they appear to be in a substantial majority, were not unduly concerned about the market's sloppiness today, nor overly disappointed that the President did not reveal any new moves.

At the close the Dow Jones industrial average was 915.89, down 5.04. Volume rose to 15.79 million shares from yesterday's 14.23 million, due to some substantial block trades. Generally, trading was rather lackluster.

After backing and filling for the best part of the session, prices began to move down more decisively in late trading.

The auto stocks met some pressure, which some analysts thought may have upset the market generally.

General Motors closed down 1 1/8 at 82 1/4, Ford fell 1 1/8 to 70 1/8, Chrysler a fraction.

Blue chips showed scattered falls. Generally they were confined to fractions.

In the glamour group, IBM eased 4 1/8 to 306 3/8, Xerox fell 1 1/8 to 119 3/4, Control Data moved down 2 to 61, Litton—which posted lower earnings yesterday—gave up 3/4 to 28 1/4, Fairchild Camera dipped 2 to 39 1/4.

The airlines, recently a good performing group on the basis of hopes of increased passenger travel as a result of the Nixon moves on the economy, were mixed.

On the active list as a result of some large block trades were Gillette, off 7/8 at 42 1/4 on 456,000 shares, Clorox, down 1 at 48 1/2 on 387,000 shares, Plessey, off 1/8 at 2 1/2 on 327,100 shares and Santa Fe Industries, up 3/4 to 33 1/2 on 326,400 shares.

Textron Falls

Textron, which plans to acquire Kendall Co. in an exchange of stock, fell 7/8 to 31 1/2. Kendall fell 2 to 41 5/8.

Planning Research, under pressure yesterday because of a comment that it might have to write off an acquisition, today fell 3/4 to 17 after hitting a low of 16. The company reported a July 31 year loss of $1.28 a share after special charges versus a profit of 70 cents last year.

Prices gave up only modest ground on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index closed down 0.03 at 25.66. Volume was 4.22 million shares, compared with 4.12 million yesterday.

Casey Says SEC, Not Courts, Must Set Securities Policy

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (WP).—The major issues facing the securities industry, such as institutional membership of exchanges and new commission rate charges, should be resolved after careful investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission and not by individual court decisions, SEC chairman William J. Casey said yesterday.

Speaking at a conference sponsored by the Association of Stock Exchange Firms, Mr. Casey noted that, in settling a federal court suit, Massachusetts Investors Trust, the country's oldest mutual fund, agreed to join a regional stock exchange in order to recapture some of the commissions it pays. "Other funds reacted that if MIT had to protect itself this way, they had better do so, too," he said, adding that some members of the New York Stock Exchange were prompted to call for changes in the exchange's ban on institutional membership.

"There seemed to be a danger that this important issue would get resolved by inaction and by fears engendered by a single private lawsuit," Mr. Casey said. "We felt it was our obligation to move immediately to place the issue under review from a broad public policy standpoint."

The SEC chairman said that courts are being asked to apply anti-trust principles to market regulation.

"I believe that this is contrary to the intention of the Congress in enacting the Exchange Act as the primary source of regulation of the securities markets and that the commission's review of the regulatory pattern that has developed can reduce the confusion which prevails in this area," he said.

In making rules for the industry, Mr. Casey added, the commission will consider anti-trust laws and be sure that those rules carry out the purposes of the Exchange Act. "But that is a very different matter than permitting anti-trust law to supersede the Exchange Act," he said.

Mr. Casey hinted strongly that he favors the principle of a strong central market, but said he has "suspended judgment" until the commission inquiry is completed. He noted, however, that in its transmittal letter with the institutional investor study, the commission stated its support of "a strong central-market system to which all investors have access, in which all qualified broker-dealers and existing market institutions may participate in accordance with their respective capabilities and which is controlled not only by appropriate regulation but also by the forces of competition."

Playboy Makes Million-Share Stock Offering

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Playboy Enterprises Inc. today filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission an initial offering of 1,158,562 common shares, of which 527,915 are from selling shareholders.

For filing purposes, the company set a maximum price of $25 a share for the offering, which would comprise about 12 percent of the company's 9,344,617 common shares. Proceeds of the shares being sold will be used to pay off bank loans.

Hugh M. Hefner, Playboy's founder and chairman, would retain about 72 percent of the stock if the proposed offering is completed. He held about 80 percent earlier this year.

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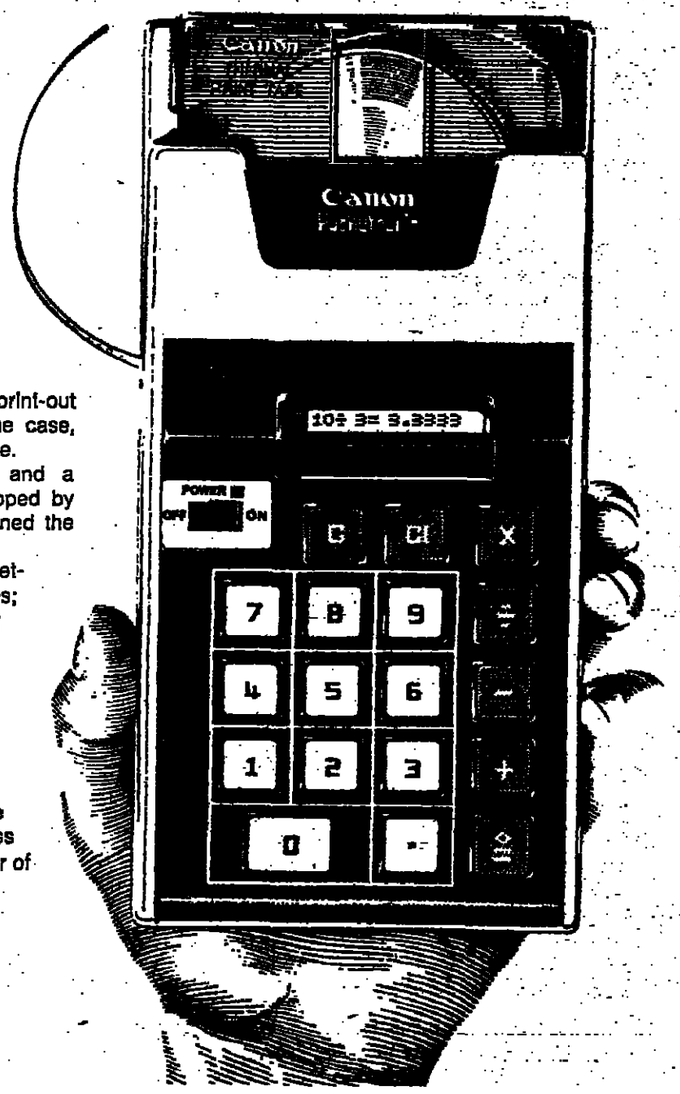

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31	18	McCrory 1.20	24	30⅛	30⅜	30	30⅛	— ⅛
59½	48	Mc Cr pf 4.50	z10	52¼	52¾	52¼	52¾	+ ⅛
47⅞	31¼	McDermott 1	114	42⅝	42½	41¾	42¼	+ ⅝
64	52	McDonalds	262	63¾	63¾	62¾	63⅛	— ⅛
38⅞	21	McDonD .40	279	30¼	30¼	28⅝	29⅛	—1½
43¼	34⅝	McG Ed 1.40	46	40	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜	+ ¼
24⅛	16½	McGrwH .60	146	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
39¾	30	Mc GH pf1.20	44	34¼	34¼	34	34	
11	5	McGreg Don	16	7	7	7	7	
165	83	McIntyr .80p	z170	88	88	88	88	
23¼	14	McKee .40p	12	17½	17½	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
76	48	McLean 1.20	55	76	76	74	74	—2
25¼	15⅝	McLouth Stl	29	17½	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
19¼	14½	McNeil .70	21	17⅛	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ½
23½	15¼	Mead Corp 1	134	19	19¼	19	19	
48	39	Mead pfA2.80	2	42½	42½	42½	42½	— ½
48	39	Mead pfB .80	13	43⅝	44⅝	43	44¼	+ ¾
44¾	34⅝	MedusaC 1.20	7	39	39	37	39	
11	4⅝	MEI Cp	7	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	40½	Melv Sho .80	51	56¾	57¼	56¾	57⅛	+ ⅛
68½	57	Melv Sh pf 4	z3270	58	58	58	58	+1
79½	25¾	Memorex Cp	284	39⅛	40	38⅝	38⅝	—1¼
114⅞	94⅝	Merck 2.20	166	111½	111⅞	111	111	— ½
29½	19¾	Meredith .70	18	24	24½	23¾	23⅝	— ¼
40	32⅝	MerrLyn .40	154	38	38½	38	38¼	+ ¼
58	38⅝	Mesa Pet .10	40	53½	55	53⅝	55	+2
107	73½	Mes sr pf2.20	2	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+2¼
11	9⅛	MesaTr .59g	42	10	10	9⅞	10	
31⅛	25⅝	MesaM 1.40	18	27	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
26⅞	15½	MGM	104	24⅛	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
30⅞	17⅜	Metromd .50	19	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
58	49	Met E pf 3.90	z110	52	53	52	53	
80½	54⅜	MGIC Inv .20	58	77½	78⅜	75⅜	76⅝	—1
18⅞	14⅛	Mich Gs Ut 1	6	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ¼
17⅜	13¾	Mich Tue 1	3	14	14	14	14	
25⅞	12¼	Microdot .30g	32	19⅝	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
28¾	16½	MidContT .9	5	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
28⅝	22⅛	MidSUtil 1.02	453	23⅛	23⅞	23⅝	23½	— ¼
35⅛	23⅛	Midld R 1.40	65	25⅝	25⅝	25	25⅜	— ½
108⅞	91⅛	Midwst Oil 3	2	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
59⅛	42	MilesLs 1.20	4	49⅝	49½	49⅛	49½	— ¼
42½	21	Milt Brad .60	21	39¾	39¾	39	39	—1
22¼	19⅛	MinnPLt 1.30	7	21⅝	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
123	100	MissnCp 2.40	z330	119	119	119	119	
15¼	12	MissRivr .74t	93	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
77⅞	62	MoPac A 5	4	77	77	76⅝	77	— ⅜
33	25¾	MP Cem 1.60	16	31⅛	31	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	17½	MoPuS .80	10	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
60	48⅛	MollOil 2.60	473	50⅜	51	50	50	— ⅝
36⅝	30¼	Mohas 1.10	82	34½	34⅝	34½	34½	— ¼
31⅛	14⅛	Molyd .64t	20	15	15⅝	15	15	
43⅛	31½	Moly pf2.50	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅝
24	17¾	Monarch .40	15	23⅛	23¾	23	23¾	+ ½
16¼	8½	Monogm Ind	224	12¾	13¼	12¾	13	+ ¼
68⅝	41½	Monro Eq .80	83	68⅝	69¾	68⅝	69¾	+1⅜
50¾	32	Monsant 1.80	253	49⅞	50	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅛
60	46	Monsa pf 2.75	6	59⅛	59⅝	59⅛	59⅛	
37	31	MontDUt 1.88	11	33⅞	33⅞	33	33	— ⅛
34⅞	29	Mont Pw 1.68	129	29⅝	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
14¼	10¼	MONYM .76g	490	14⅛	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	10⅝	Moor McCor	12	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
74½	61½	MorganJ 2.72	x30	64⅛	64½	64	64½	+ ½
29⅝	21¼	Morse Sh .75	35	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	24	MtgTdA 1.42g	29	27¼	27¼	26¾	26⅞	— ¼
89⅝	51⅝	Motorola .60	156	87¾	87⅝	85¼	85¼	—2½
45¼	35¾	MtFuel S 1.80	20	39½	40	39½	40	+ ½
24⅞	21¼	MtStaTT 1.36	38	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
16⅝	12¼	MSL Ind .40	41	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
17½	8⅝	Munford .24	140	16¼	16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
30¼	19¾	Munsingwr 1	11	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
36⅛	23⅝	MrphyCo 1.20	6	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ¼
16⅞	9¼	Mrphin 2.52t	11	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
107	85¼	MurpO pf5.20	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	— ¼
45⅝	15¼	MurryOh .60	x34	44⅛	44⅞	43⅝	43⅝	—1¼
39¼	28¾	Myrs L .60g	45	33½	33½	32¾	33	— ¼

N

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56½	48⅛	Nalsco 2.20	40	50¼	50⅜	49¾	50¼	+ ¼
55	42⅛	Nalco Ch .80	75	52¼	53⅛	52¼	53⅛	+1
32¼	13¼	Narco Sci .60	22	27¾	28⅛	27⅜	28⅛	+ ⅜
28½	16⅛	NatAirln .10p	309	26¼	26⅝	25½	25½	—1⅛
28	19¾	N Avle 1.36g	21	22¾	23⅛	22½	22⅝	— ½
31½	22½	Nat Can .45	23	25½	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅜
49	36½	NatCashR .72	305	43⅝	44⅛	43⅜	43¾	+ ⅛
56¾	36¼	Nat Chem .30	1	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ¼
30⅛	18¼	NatCityL .90	11	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	
19⅝	14¾	Nat Distil .90	56	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
26¼	22½	Nat Fuel 1.68	34	24⅛	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
29½	15⅝	Nat Genl .20	111	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
25½	20	Nat Gyp 1.05	83	23	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
70	62⅝	N Gyp pf4.50	z70	70	70	70	70	
9¼	5⅝	Nat Indust	47	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15½	11⅝	NatInd pf1.25	8	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
39⅞	30⅝	N Prest 1.10a	14	34	34¼	34	34¼	
29⅝	21⅛	NatSvcln .66	37	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ½
43½	31⅞	Nat Stand .75	x4	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	
34½	25⅛	NatStarch .64	16	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	
47	37¾	Nat Steel 2.50	164	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43¾	— ⅜
14¾	11½	Nat Tea .80	23	13⅝	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
28⅛	9⅝	NatUV .45d	x21	26½	26⅝	25⅝	26	— ⅛
101⅝	3¼	Natomas .25	454	88	89¼	86¾	87⅝	— ⅞
22	16	Neptune .40	8	17⅞	18	18	17	— ⅝
42½	35⅝	NevPol 1.24	339	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
27⅝	16¼	Newberry 1	17	26⅛	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
25¾	22	NEngEl 1.56	39	22½	22⅝	22	22½	
38⅝	3¼	NE TT 2.36	123	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅜
40½	25¾	Newhall .30	21	25⅝	25⅝	25	25¼	— ⅜
39¼	26	Newmnt 1.04	1049	31⅞	3⅛	30¾	30⅞	— ½
12	88¾	Newmt pf4.50	5	102	102	102	102	—1
25⅞	12½	NYHonR .10d	415	13¼	14	13	14	+1
36⅞	28	NYS EG 2.08	70	30½	30⅝	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
110	103½	NYSEl pf8.80	z350	108	108⅛	108	108⅛	
18	15¼	Niag MP 1.10	165	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
89½	78	Nia M pf 6.10	z50	79	79	79	79	
61	51½	Nia M pf	z260	53	54¼	53	54¼	+1¼
55	45	Nia M pf 3.60	z230	48	48	47¼	48	+1
18⅝	15¼	NiagSh 1.02g	9	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	17	NL Ind 1	164	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	11⅝	NorlinCp .30g	151	24⅝	25¼	24½	25	+ ⅝
39½	23¼	Norris Ind 1	25	38½	38½	38½	38½	
26¼	18	NA Coal .60	7	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
31¾	22¼	NoA Mt 1.59g	41	31¾	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅝
31⅞	21⅞	NoAm Phil 1	151	23⅛	24	22⅞	24	+1
30⅝	19¾	NoAmRk 1.40	82	29¼	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	
77½	60½	NoARk pf4.75	5	75	75	74	74	—1
27⅝	20	NoARk pf1.35	6	26½	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
15⅝	12½	Noeast Ut .94	126	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17¼	14⅞	NorCanGs .60	157	16⅝	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
26¼	14	Nor Cent Ry	z100	16	16	16	16	
33½	28⅛	NolIGas 1.78	17	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
31¾	22	NolIGs pf1.90	6	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ½
32¾	25	No In PS 1.32	38	25⅝	26⅛	26	26	— ⅜
56⅞	47	NoNGas 2.60	264	48⅛	48½	48	48	— ⅛
29½	25	NoStaPw 1.70	27	26¼	26⅝	26	26	— ¼
115½	107	NS Pw pf8.80	z770	110⅛	112	110¾	112	+1½
55¼	46	NS Pw pf3.60	z60	49½	50½	49½	50½	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅛	Nothgte .50g	60	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
28⅞	17	Northrop 1	45	21⅛	21¼	20¼	20⅞	— ⅜
29½	20⅝	Northp pf1.45	3	23⅛	23⅝	23	23	
36½	20⅝	Nwst Airl .45	x243	32⅛	32¼	30⅝	30⅝	—2¼
39½	23¾	NwtBanc 1.40	27	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅝
33¼	17⅛	Nowst Ind	265	32	32	31	31½	— ⅝
22¾	7¼	Nrwst Ind wt	140	21½	21⅝	21	21	— ⅞
101½	60½	Nwtlnd pfA5	4	98½	98½	96	96	—3½
102½	61½	Nwtlnd pfC5	9	98⅝	98⅝	96	97¼	—2¼
76½	48⅝	Nwstln pf4.20	55	74⅝	74⅝	72⅛	73⅛	—1½
28⅝	23½	NwstnMut LF	133	28⅜	28½	27¾	27¾	— ½
89½	65	NwstStW 2.20	30	87⅝	88⅝	87⅝	88½	+2⅛
36⅞	27⅛	Norton 1.50	17	35⅛	35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
58⅝	47¼	Nort Simon	116	56¾	56¾	55½	55½	—1½
59½	45½	Nort S pf1.60	19	58⅝	58⅝	57¼	57¼	—1¼
20¼	8⅝	NVX Co	12	16⅝	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛

O

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	6⅝	Oak Elect .16	12	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ⅝
22¼	15½	Oakite Pd .80	32	18½	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅞
22⅞	15⅝	Occid Pet 1	460	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
70¼	52½	OccidPet pf 4	14	54½	54½	54⅛	54⅛	—1⅛
70⅝	50⅝	OccidP pf3.60	1515	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
20	11½	Ogden Corp	49	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
27⅞	21½	OhioEdis 1.54	90	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
61	52	Oh Ed pf 3.90	y70	56	56	56	56	+1¼
102¼	99	Oh Pw pf8.04	z170	102½	103	102½	103	+ ¾
28½	24	Okla GE 1.24	59	25⅛	25¼	24½	24⅞	—1
13½	11½	OklaGE pf.80	z200	11¾	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
24	20¼	OklaNGs 1.24	10	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
26	17½	Olin Corp .88	62	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
17⅞	12¼	Omarkln .62x	32	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
30¼	17⅛	OneidaLt .70	390	29⅞	30	28⅞	29¼	+1¼
20⅝	15⅝	Opelika 1	x5	16¼	17	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
22⅞	18	OrangeR 1.20	38	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
44⅝	37½	Otis Elev 2	37	42⅝	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	
44⅝	27¼	Outbd Mar 1	31	41¾	42¼	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅜
22	14¼	Outlet Co .65	25	18	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ½
38¼	29⅞	OvernlTr .60	x113	37½	37½	36	36	—1⅜
49¼	38¼	Owen Cng .75	226	47⅛	49	47⅛	49	+1¾
66¼	53	Owen Ill 1.35	324	56½	56½	55	55	—1⅝
109½	90	OwenIl pf4.75	5	94	94½	94	94½	+1¼
24⅞	15	Oxfrd Ind .60	41	24⅝	24½	24⅜	24½	

P - Q

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36⅝	28⅞	PacGEl 1.64	73	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
30¼	21½	PacinExp .80	54	28	28	27⅞	27¾	— ¼
29⅝	23½	Pac Ltg 1.60	32	25	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
36	26⅝	PacPetrl .30e	83	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅞	
24¾	20½	PacPwL 1.44	36	24	24	23⅝	23¾	— ⅛
33½	20¼	Pac Swst Air	101	26¼	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	+ ½
22½	17	Pac T&T 1.20	79	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
5-32	1-16	PacT&T rt	540	⅛	⅛	1-16	1-16	—1-32
99	85½	Pac T&T pf 6	z120	88½	88½	88	88	— ½
13½	10⅛	Pac Tin .60a	5	10¾	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
15⅞	8	PalmBch .25	78	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
15⅝	10¼	PanAmS .20p	224	12½	13	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
20½	11	PanAm WAir	285	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	32¼	Panh EP 1.80	250	33⅞	33⅞	32¾	33	— ⅞
49¾	33⅝	Papercft .60	82	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
24¾	16⅛	Pargas .84	11	20⅛	20½	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
66½	45	Pargas pf2.64	1	54	54	54	54	+1½
45⅞	37⅞	ParkHan 1.50	11	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ½
26¼	15⅞	Park Pen .60	2	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
7⅞	4⅜	Penn Cent	687	7¼	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
14	9⅜	Penn Dixie	22	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
25½	16⅞	Penn Fruit	27	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
72⅛	54⅞	Penney JC 1	141	71⅞	72⅞	71½	72⅛	+ ⅜
60⅝	47⅝	PennaCo pf	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	21⅜	PaPwLt 1.60	58	23	23½	23	23	— ⅛
109	106	Pa PLt pf8.70	z180	108½	108½	107¾	107¾	—1¼
110½	99½	Pa PLt pf8.40	z270	105½	106½	105½	105½	
69¾	56	Pa PLt pf4.50	z50	61	61	61	61	—1
68	55	Pa PLt pf4.40	z230	59½	61	59½	61	+2
33¾	24⅞	Pennwlt 1.20	21	28½	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
30½	22½	Penwlt pf1.60	5	26	26	26	26	
39	26½	PennzUn .80	290	27⅝	27⅞	27	27⅛	— ⅛
56	37¾	Penz U pf1.33	9	39⅛	39½	39⅛	39½	— ⅛
28⅞	19¾	PeopDrg 1.10	21	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
39⅝	33	PeopGas 2.08	125	33¾	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
62⅞	52⅞	PepsiCo 1	181	62	62⅝	62	62⅝	+ ⅛
51⅝	29	PerElmr .40g	83	50	50⅜	50	50⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	36¼	Pet Inc 1.30	57	46⅛	46½	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	19⅞	Petinc pf 1	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	20½	Pet Inc pf.80	9	25	25	25	25	
34⅝	23⅛	PetePaul 1.20	12	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	
54	38½	Petrolan .66	37	54	54½	54	54½	+ ⅝
54	37	Petrol pf1.37	4	54	54	54	54	+ ½
21⅞	18⅞	Petrim 1.49g	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
43⅞	24⅝	Pfizer .60a	783	42	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
48	37	Phelps D 2.10	63	38½	38¾	38⅛	38¼	— ¼
25⅛	21	Phila El 1.64	231	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
102½	98	Phil El pf7.85	z100	102½	102½	102½	102½	
58	49½	Phil El pf3.80	z140	52½	53	52½	53	— ½
27⅝	19⅝	PhilaSub 1.20	8	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
70	46⅞	PhilMorr 1.20	170	69¾	69⅞	69⅛	69¾	+ ⅛
63	59	PhilMor pf 4	z260	62½	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
23¼	12¼	Philip Ind .16	266	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
29	19	Phil Ind pf 1	x18	28⅞	28⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅝
34⅝	27⅛	Phill Pet 1.30	189	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	32	
19¼	14⅞	Phil VH .40	65	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ½
23⅝	18⅝	PiedNGs 1.20	3	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
58½	45⅞	Pillsbury 1.44	34	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ¼
18⅝	14¼	PlonNGas .80	16	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	
33⅝	22	PitneyB .68	74	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
20	14⅞	PitFarg .80	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
56½	44⅝	PittFtW pf	760	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+1
49	38	PitYngAsh of	z50	50	50	50	50	+1
52⅞	40	Pittston .60b	232	45⅛	45⅛	45	45⅛	
26	15⅞	Plan Resrch	1637	18	18⅛	16	17	— ⅞
2⅞	2⅛	PlessyLt .06g	2271	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
		PlessL fn.06g	770	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
117½	76	Polaroid .32	184	105⅞	105⅞	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅞
24¼	16⅛	Porlecinc .60	3	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
73	62½	Porter pf 5.50	z130	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	
21¼	19⅛	PortGEl 1.38	22	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
35⅞	26¼	PotlatchF 1	15	30½	30⅞	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
15⅞	14	Potom Elec 1	55	15	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
62	55	Pot El pf 4.50	z400	57	57	57	57	
43	34	Pot El pf 2.44	2	37⅝	37⅛	37	37	— ½
43	32	PPG Ind 1.40	58	42½	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ½
24½	17	Premr I pf.90	9	22⅞	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
73½	56	ProctGm 1.50	163	73⅛	73½	73⅛	73⅛	+ ½
24¾	14½	ProdRsch .10	29	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	21⅛	PubSCol 1.12	346	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
30½	25½	P Sv EG 1.64	147	26	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
124½	117⅞	PSEG pf9.62	z150	119½	119½	118½	118½	
23⅛	19⅞	PSEG pf1.40	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
49⅞	34½	PubSvln 2.16	21	39⅛	39¼	39	39	— ¼
30½	24	PubS NH 1.64	23	24½	24¾	24½	24¾	
9¼	5⅝	Publkind .30f	13	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
18¼	14¼	Pueblo In .28	24	16⅝	17	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	12½	PR Cemt .40	7	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	28⅛	PugSPLt 1.84	14	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
57⅛	40⅝	Pullman 2	38	56	56⅛	55⅝	56¼	+ ¼
21¼	17	Purex Cp .84	112	17	17	16⅝	17	
30	25	Purex pf1.35	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
91½	68⅛	Purolatr 1.60	11	85½	86¼	85½	86¼	+ ⅜
49⅝	40½	Quak Oat 1	23	41⅝	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛	+ ⅛
96	70	QuakOat pf 3	1	74½	74½	74½	74½	+1
51⅞	32	QuakStOil .80	8	51⅝	51⅝	51½	51½	+ ⅛
22	14	Questor .50	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅛	

R

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35	24⅞	RalstonP .70	207	33⅜	33½	32⅞	33	— ¼
37	22⅝	Ralmada .24	118	33⅜	33⅝	32⅞	33	
27½	14⅞	Ranco Inc .92	211	24½	24½	23⅞	24	— ⅝
20¼	10⅛	Rapid Amer	46	15⅛	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
34⅞	24⅝	RaybstosM 1	21	34½	34½	34	34	— ½
15⅝	9	Raymd Int	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
45⅝	27	Raythzon .60	39	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
45½	27¼	Rayth pf 1.12	7	39	39	38½	38½	
40⅞	26	RCA 1	961	35	35	33⅝	33½	—1¼
91¼	65	RCA cv pf 4	3	81½	81½	80¼	80¼	—1¼
9⅝	5	Reading Co	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Reading 2 pf	12	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅜
35⅛	25	Rdg Bate .25	35	29⅝	30	29¼	29⅝	— ⅝
26⅝	17¼	Redmn .03g	1215	25⅝	26	25⅛	25⅝	
43⅝	31⅝	Reev Br 1.50	16	39⅛	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅜
12½	8½	Reich Ch .20	17	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	Rellan El .70	217	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅜
79	60	RallanEl	24	74	74	74	74	+3
50⅛	39	Rellan pf 1.60	2	47	47	47	47	+1
11⅛	4½	Republic Cp	79	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅝	RepubStl 1.60	62	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
55½	43¼	RetalICred 2	2	47½	47½	47½	47½	
36¾	23¼	Revco DS .28	70	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	— ¾
25⅝	17⅝	Revere Cop 1	46	18⅝	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
80⅝	61½	Revlon 1	x91	66½	66½	66	66	— ⅝
38⅛	30⅝	Rex Chn 1.50	4	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
69½	53	Reyn Ind 2.40	262	63½	64	63⅛	63⅝	— ⅛
81⅝	57⅝	Reyln pf 2.25	7	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+ ⅛
33¼	19¼	ReynMet .60	121	22⅛	22⅝	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
80½	63¼	Rey M pf4.50	2	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	+ ⅜
39	31⅞	Rey M pf2.37	1	36	36	36	36	+ ⅜
34¼	17½	Rheingold .20	66	20⅝	20⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—1
16⅝	11¼	Richrdson .80	7	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ½
72⅝	58⅝	RichMerrel 1	30	68¼	68⅝	68	68	
27½	23½	RidderP .32	195	27	27½	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
18⅞	14¼	RiegelP .60	78	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	13⅝	RiegelTxt .80	15	17	17	16¾	16¾	
24⅞	13¼	Rio Grnd .60	283	24⅝	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞	+1¼
14¼	9⅛	RioGrn pf.80	70	14⅛	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ½
62⅞	32⅛	Rite Ald .32	14	63⅛	63⅛	62⅝	63	+ ⅛
35⅛	27¾	RivianaFds 1	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
6	5	RoanST 1.28g	378	6	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
41	28⅝	RobshCon .70	22	39⅜	40⅛	39⅜	40⅛	+ ½
26⅝	20⅝	Robrtsn 1.10	19	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
39¼	25⅛	RobinsAH .40	93	38⅝	39⅛	37⅝	38	—1
27½	21⅞	RochGs 1.20b	67	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
50¼	38⅛	RochTel 1.32	x8	43⅝	43⅝	43	43	— ⅝
20¼	12½	Rockower .24	89	15⅛	16¼	14⅞	16¼	+1⅜
30⅝	25⅝	RockMfg 1.40	33	30¼	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
116½	85¼	RohmH 1.60b	5	115	115	115	115	
21	15¼	Rohr Cp .80	40	18	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ½
43½	25⅛	Rollinsinc .22	48	38⅛	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅞	Ronson .05d	33	6⅝	6¾	6½	6⅝	
37⅛	30⅝	Roper Cp 1	6	33½	33¾	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
39½	27⅛	RorerAm .72	76	31¾	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅞
28⅝	16¼	RoyCCola .54	x276	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
46⅝	39	RoyDut 1.04g	149	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅛
		RoyD fn1.04g	21	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
11⅞	6⅝	Royal Ind	158	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
17⅜	11	RTE Corp .12	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
50	34⅝	Rubbrmd .56	17	50⅛	50⅝	50	50	
12	6½	Rucker Co	19	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	
30	17⅛	Russ Tog .68	31	21½	21⅞	21½	21¾	+ ⅜
61½	33	Ryder Sy .50	41	58⅞	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛

S

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14¾	9⅝	Safegrd Ind	69	9⅞	10¼	9¾	10	+ ¼
40¼	32⅝	Safeway 1.30	133	35⅛	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅛
29½	22	StJoeM 1.50	46	23⅞	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
18½	15⅝	StJos LP 1.08	2	17¼	17¼	17	17	
56½	43⅛	StL Sa F 2.40	5	55⅛	55	55	55	— ⅛
42¼	33½	StRegisP 1.60	1065	37	37½	36¼	36⅛	— ⅞
23	16¼	SalantCp .30b	64	22	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
24	19¼	SanDGas 1.08	16	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
22¾	10½	Sanders Asso	46	12½	12½	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
20½	13½	Sangamo .40	140	16½	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
37¾	23½	SJuanR 2.18t	8	37¼	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
32½	24⅛	Sa Feind 1.60	3264	32⅛	34½	32	33½	+1⅜
9¼	7⅝	SFe Ind pf.50	37	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
43½	30½	SanFeInt .30	64	39⅛	40½	39⅛	40¼	+ ⅝
14⅞	8⅜	SarWelSci .10	104	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅞
19	16	SavanhE 1.12	13	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17¼	10	SavA Stop .24	44	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10⅝	
29	18⅛	Saxon Ind	300	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
37⅝	20¼	Schaefer Cp	59	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
87¼	60½	ScherPlg .90	113	83¾	83¾	82⅞	83	+ ¼
99⅝	66½	SchlltzBr 1.60	20	97½	98	97½	98	+ ¼
142½	87⅞	Schlmbr 1.40	58	140¼	141¼	139⅝	141¼	+ ⅜
23⅛	13⅝	SCM Corp	58	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
19¼	12	SCOA Ind .60	35	14⅛	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
25	19	Scot L Fd .56	163	24	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅝
28⅛	16⅝	Scott Fetz .80	216	27¾	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
25	16⅝	Scott For .60	88	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
27½	17¾	Scott Paper 1	462	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
49½	40	Scovill 1.40	3	46½	46½	46½	46½	
9½	7⅝	Scuddr pf.48g	7	8¼	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
69¾	37⅞	SbCL In 2.20	283	68¾	69	68½	68½	+1⅛
16⅛	7	SbdWorld Air	98	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	10	Seagrve .12d	38	11⅝	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ¼
72¾	51⅞	Searl GD 1.30	51	69⅝	70	69⅝	69⅞	
97	74⅝	SearsRo 1.40	159	93⅛	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛	— ¼
18⅝	11½	Seatrain Line	13	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
40⅞	25	Sedco Inc .08	36	39⅝	40½	39⅜	40¼	+ ½
39¼	25½	Servmt .50b	78	38¼	38½	38	38½	
36¼	26⅛	Shapell Ind	38	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
54½	42⅞	Shell Oil 2.40	105	47½	47½	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅞
24	16⅝	ShellerGl .80	35	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	18¼	ShellGl pf1.40	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	20⅛	ShellGl pf1.35	10	24	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
51⅝	43¼	Sherw Wm 2	41	49	49¼	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅝
90½	80⅝	Sher W pf4.40	z50	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	—1
15½	8⅛	Slegel Hl	136	9⅞	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	15⅛	SierraPac .80	15	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
22¼	13⅞	Signal Co .60	334	20¼	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
47½	33½	Signal pf2.20	11	43	43½	42½	43½	+1¼
20½	15⅛	Signal pf 1	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+1
55	42½	Signode 1.10	94	51	51	50½	50½	—1
8⅞	4⅝	Simm Prec	21	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
36⅞	30¼	Simmons .80	61	34	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ¾
147	94	SimpPat .88b	30	133	136	133	136	+4
77½	63¼	SingerCo 2.40	81	71	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅞
100	82½	Singer pf3.50	8	93⅛	93⅛	90½	90½	—1½
35½	22⅝	SkaggCo .40b	95	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34¼	+ ⅜
52¾	41½	Skelly Oil 1	3	49⅛	49⅛	49	49	— ⅛
29½	18⅛	Skil Corp	21	29	29	28⅞	28⅞	
48⅞	27	Skyline .20	42	47⅛	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	—1⅛
58⅛	44⅝	SmithAO 1.40	25	56⅝	57	56⅝	56⅝	
29	16½	Smith Intl .40	27	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
57	47½	Smith KF 2	56	54¼	54⅞	54⅛	54¾	+ ⅜
26	20⅝	Smucker .70	6	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
17⅞	12¾	Sola Bas .50	4	15	15	15	15	
	6⅝	Sonesta		6	6⅛	6	6	
25⅛	14¼	Sony Corp	388	17⅛	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
		Sony Corp fn	25	16½	16½	16½	16½	
45⅛	33⅝	SooLine 3g	4	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
21⅝	15⅜	SOS Cons .50	8	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	21¼	SCar EG 1.33	113	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅝	— ⅜
29	23⅝	SoJerin 1.52b	15	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24½	
48⅝	29⅛	Southdwn Inc	42	43⅝	43⅝	41	41	—2⅝
43⅛	29⅛	Sodwn pf1.80	x3	41½	41½	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅝
21¾	17	SoeastPS 1.28	x5	18	18	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
35½	29⅛	SouCalE 1.50	138	31½	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	19¼	SouNatR 1.26	198	20⅛	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	30¼	SoulnGE 1.80	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ¼
60⅝	45⅝	SouNGas 1.40	42	49	49	48⅝	48⅞	— ⅛
47⅛	35	Southn Pac 2	231	45⅝	47	45⅝	46	
91½	62¼	SouthrnRy 3a	33	91¼	91¼	90¼	90¼	— ⅞
15⅝	13½	South Ry pf 1	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	22⅛	SouUGas 1.26	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
19½	12½	SwstAir .41f	26	12½	12½	12	12	— ½
15	12½	Swest PS .74	33	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	9½	Sparton .40	2	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
49	39	Sperry Hut 1	509	42½	42½	41⅝	41½	— ⅞
71½	62	Sperry H pf 3	1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
38⅛	25	SperrR .55g	134	32¼	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Sprague El	12	11⅛	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
18¼	13½	SpringsMill 1	4	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	22⅝	SquareD .80a	61	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ½
85⅝	66½	Squibb 1.50	44	81⅝	81⅛	80⅛	80⅛	—1½
37	27¾	StaleyMf 1.40	16	29¾	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
49⅞	43⅛	StBrands 1.60	30	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
61	50½	StdBrd pf3.50	z110	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅛
71	38⅛	StBrPaint .40	10	70⅛	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	13⅝	Std Intl .28	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Std Kollsman	11	7	7	6⅞	7	
63⅞	49½	StdOilCal 2.80	301	56	56	54⅝	55⅛	— ⅝
67⅝	52⅝	StOilInd 2.30	172	66⅛	66⅝	66	66⅛	+ ⅛
82⅝	67	StOilNJ 2.75g	463	74	74⅛	73⅝	74	+ ⅛
92	70¼	StdOilOh 2.70	39	88⅞	88⅞	88	88¼	— ⅛
65	55	StO Oh pf3.75	z150	59	59	59	59	+ ¼
8⅞	5⅛	Std Press	39	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12¼	7⅛	StPrudent .66	x97	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
32	25⅝	StanlyWk .80	18	32	32	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Stanray .40	34	16	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
19	14⅛	Starrett .80	5	18	18	18	18	
47⅝	35	Stauf Ch 1.80	24	44½	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	
46¼	34⅝	Stauff pf1.80	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+ ½
14	8	Sterch Br .48	37	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
49¾	39⅝	SterlDrug .80	64	47⅛	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞	— ⅜
91¼	74½	Sterl D pf1.50	x2	87	87	87	87	—1⅛
38⅝	24⅛	StevensJ 1.50	51	29⅛	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
38⅞	29⅝	StewWar 1.80	15	36⅞	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	
26⅝	18¼	Stoke VanC 1	67	19½	19½	19	19	— ½
15⅝	12⅛	Stoke VC pf 1	z200	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼	
49	39⅛	Stone W 1.90	13	44½	44⅞	44½	44⅞	
12⅝	9	StoneCont .36	5	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
33¼	19	StorerBrd .50	8	28¼	29	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅛
71⅝	52	StudWor 1.20	6	60	60	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
53⅛	39	St W pfA 1.40	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
41¼	30	SubProp 1.12	21	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
20	15⅝	SoCrest .80	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
29½	17½	Sun Chem .40	51	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+1
57⅝	45⅛	SunOil 1b	30	54⅛	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅞
48⅛	39⅝	Sun Oil pf2.25	35	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	22⅝	Sunbeam .80	29	30	30	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	20¼	Sundstrnd .80	40	26	27	26	27	+1
51¾	38	Sunds pf3.50	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ½
17½	10	Sunsh Mn .32	98	10⅛	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅜
37⅝	26	Sup Valu 1.10	12	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
221	170	Supr Oil 1.40	2	193	194	193	194	+1
25	21	SupmlG n.24	68	24½	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—1½
58	35¼	Supmk pf1.30	2	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	—1½
5⅞	5	SurvyFd .23g	40	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	15⅝	Swank .60a	55	17½	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅜
45	28⅝	Swift Co .70	153	42	42⅝	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
38½	27⅝	Sybron .60	27	37⅞	37⅞	37	37	— ⅛
65⅛	51⅛	Sybron pf2.40	x2	61½	61½	61½	61½	— ⅞
18⅞	9⅝	Systron Donn	14	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ½

T

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44⅞	23⅝	Taft Brd .60	109	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	+1⅛
25⅞	17½	Talcott 1.10	x7	21⅞	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
17¼	10¼	Talley Ind	66	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	13½	Talley pfB 1	20	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
28	21⅛	Tampa El .80	98	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	30⅛	Tandy Corp	1580	31½	32	31	32	+ ½
21½	18	TappanCo .40	11	27½	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Tech Mtr .09f	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
44⅛	30¼	Technicon Cp	11	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	
43⅞	28	Tektronix	43	35⅛	35½	35¼	35⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	20⅝	Teledyne .63f	438	25	25⅝	25	25	+ ⅛
84½	68⅛	Teledyne pf 6	1	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	12⅛	Telex Co	273	14⅝	14⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ¾
27¾	21⅛	Temple I .25	61	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	23⅝	Tenneco 1.32	242	26¼	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Tennec wt A	35	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	
109¾	88⅝	Tennec pf5.50	9	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	— ⅝
39⅞	30⅛	Texaco 1.60	490	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	+ ¼
48⅛	38¼	TexETrn 1.52	45	42⅛	42⅛	41	41	—1
39	31	TexGasT 1.52	39	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+1⅛
38⅝	31	Tex G pf1.50	1	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	33⅞	
24⅝	15⅝	Tex G Sul .60	0	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ½
8⅝	31½	Texas Ind 1b	22	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
133	79½	Texaslnst .80	25	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
49⅛	31¼	TexOil&G .02	9	46⅞	46⅞	46¼
24⅛	16⅝	TexPLd .50g	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
64⅝	54⅞	Tex-Util 1.92	72	60⅝	60⅝	60
32¼	23⅛	Textron .90	416	32	32	31⅝
40	32	Textr pf2.08	65	38½	39	38⅝
31¼	24⅝	Textr pf1.40	43	31¼	31¼	30⅝
13⅞	9	Thiokol .40	209	13	13	12¼
26¼	18⅝	Thom Ind .40	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅛
60	34½	ThomJW 1g	11	44¼	44⅝	44⅛
28¼	21⅛	Thrift Dr .70	13	23⅞	23⅞	23½
38⅞	28⅛	TI Corp 1.20	15	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝
31	19¼	TidewaIM .50	11	25⅞	26⅞	26⅞
62⅝	40⅝	Time Inc 1.90	39	54⅝	54½	54
50⅝	38	TimesMir .50	53	47½	47⅞	47
44	33	Timken 1.80	67	43¼	43¼	41½
29	19	TishRlty .40b	17	22¾	22¾	22⅛
21	12⅝	TobinPck .60	x5	15	15	15
27½	18¼	Todd Ship .80	21	19½	19⅝	19⅝
35½	27¼	ToledoE 1.80	13	27⅞	28	27½
29⅝	20	ToolResh .99t	228	26⅝	27¼	26⅝
19¾	12⅞	Toot Rol .40b	17	14	14½	14
69⅝	56⅛	Trane Co .60	65	69⅝	71½	69⅝
46⅝	34	Trans U 1.28	24	42½	42¾	42¼
34⅞	13⅝	Trans W Air	708	33	33	32⅝
22¼	14⅝	TrnWAir pf	10	20	20	19⅝
14¼	9⅞	TrnWFin .62t	27	13⅛	13¼	13⅝
20⅛	15¼	Transmra .55	389	19⅛	20	19½
137	112½	Transa pf4.50	1	143	143	143
23⅞	14⅛	Transcon .40	7	23¼	23¼	23¼
11	5⅝	Transctl Inv	145	6½	6½	6⅛
39⅝	31⅞	Travelrs .80	1942	38⅞	39⅛	38½
50⅝	42	Travlrs pf 2	6	48⅛	48½	48¼
25⅞	18⅝	TravLod .25g	23	19⅝	19⅞	19½
32¼	25⅝	TriCon 1.39g	36	29⅝	29⅝	29¼
38⅝	33½	TriCon pf2.50	9	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝
22⅛	14⅝	Triangind .80	34	18⅛	18⅛	18
50	27½	Tropicana	25	49⅝	49½	48⅝
43¼	32	TRW Inc 1a	1779	36¼	36⅛	35⅛
90½	74⅛	TRW pf4.50	4	81¾	81⅞	81⅛
103½	77⅛	TRW pf4.40	14	86½	87⅛	86½
20	15½	Tucsn GE .72	25	16⅝	16½	16⅝
15⅞	8⅝	Twent Cent	229	11¼	11⅛	10¼
27¼	13½	Tyler Corp	163	26⅛	26⅝	25⅛

U

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
45⅝	21⅝	UALHInc	179	39¾	40	39½
42¼	19⅝	UAL pf.40	1	37½	37½	37½
25⅞	19¼	UGI Cp 1.28	4	21	21¼	21
23¾	13⅝	UMC Ind .72	21	20⅞	20⅞	20⅛
17⅛	10½	Unarco .48	85	17⅛	17¼	16⅞
32⅝	21¼	UnilLtd .41g	1	33	33	33
41⅞	29⅛	Un Camp 1	282	36⅛	36⅛	35¾
53⅝	39⅝	Un Carbide 2	195	47¾	48⅛	47⅝
19¾	6⅛	Union Corp	154	14	14⅝	13⅝
22⅛	18	Un Elec 1.28	68	18⅝	18½	18⅛
102½	97½	Un El 7.1pf 8	4	102⅞	103¼	102⅞
68	57½	Un El pf4.50	z50	61	61	60⅛
42¼	31⅛	UnOilCal 1.60	405	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
57⅝	45⅛	UOCal pf2.50	25	49¼	49½	48⅛
66	46½	Un Pac Cp 2	70	64⅛	64⅝	64
11⅞	10⅛	UnPac pf.47	9	11½	11½	11½
31⅝	25¼	Unionam .80	8	28⅛	28⅛	28
23⅝	16⅝	Uniroyal .70	103	21⅞	22	21¼
112	101	Uniroyal pf 8	z100	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
44	23⅞	Unishops .40	76	27	27⅛	27
45⅛	29⅝	Unit Air 1.80	207	33½	33¾	33⅛
21½	12	UnBrands .30	114	13½	14	13⅝
81	52	U Brd pf3.20	z260	59½	59⅞	59½
20	15½	U Brd pf1.20	21	15⅞	16	15¾
10⅞	7⅞	UnitCp .50g	x61	8¼	8⅛	8
13	7	Unit Fin Cal	20	9⅛	10⅛	9⅝
22¼	17¼	Unit Gas .80	25	19¼	19½	19⅛
14⅝	7⅜	Unit Ind .30	45	14½	15	14⅛
8½	5⅛	Unit In pf.42	21	8	8¼	8
50⅝	40	UnJersBks 2	5	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
32	27⅛	Unit MM 1.30	33	25⅝	29⅝	29⅝
24⅝	11⅛	Un Nuclr	43	16⅝	16⅝	15⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Unit Pk Mln	21	2⅞	3	2¾
26¼	15⅞	Un Refing .15	25	20⅛	20⅝	19⅛
51½	37½	US FldG 2.20	32	47¾	47⅞	47⅛
58¼	32½	US Finl .05g	33	46	46	45⅛
35⅞	31⅞	USForS 2.76g	6	33⅞	34¼	33⅝
30¼	23¼	US Fregt 1.40	43	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝
70½	59	US Gypsm 3	26	69¼	69¼	69
37⅝	31¾	USGyp pf1.80	8	35⅛	35⅛	35
38¼	26	US Home	34	34½	34⅝	34⅝
29¼	18⅝	US Indust .60	434	28	28⅝	27¾
36½	15	US Leasg .28	135	36⅛	37⅛	36⅛
37⅝	27¼	US PlyCh .84	801	31½	31⅞	31⅛
38	28	USPCh pf1.20	56	33⅝	35	33⅝
26⅝	21½	US Shoe .88	3	25¼	25¼	25¼
32⅝	23⅝	US Smelt 1	28	26⅝	26½	26
75	63⅝	USSme pf5.50	1	66	66	66
35⅞	27½	US Steel 1.60	148	32	32¼	31⅝
37½	26⅛	USTobac 1.20	17	36½	35½	35½
24⅝	18⅝	Unit Util .96	42	19½	19½	19⅛
10	6⅛	Unit Util wt	92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
33⅝	24	Un Ut pf1.37	13	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
39¾	28⅛	U Leaf 1.50	9	33⅝	34	33½
28⅞	15⅞	Univ Oil .20p	158	17½	17⅞	15⅝
38½	20⅝	UnivCptr .87f	241	28⅝	28½	27⅛
70¼	46⅛	Upjohn 1.60	90	70	70½	69⅜
24⅜	11¼	Uris Bldg .40	28	17	17⅛	16⅞
53	34¼	USLIFE .50	140	48	48	47⅛
29½	11⅝	USM stp.65g	81	13⅞	14	13⅛
38	25	USM pf2.10	11	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
23	18⅝	USM pf1.50	z200	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
78	53	UtahCon .80	135	72	73⅛	71⅛
37⅝	31½	Utah PL 1.92	16	33⅛	33⅛	32½

V

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
18⅝	12½	Varian Assoc	247	15½	16¼	15½
28¼	17½	VCA Corp .40	197	21	21	20⅝
41⅞	30⅝	Veeder 1.60	7	33⅝	33⅝	33⅜
17½	11⅜	VendoCo .30p	25	12½	12⅞	12½
53	37½	VF Corp 1.10	102	46⅞	47⅛	46⅞
21	12¼	Viacom Int	176	16¼	16¼	15⅞
27⅜	13⅝	VictComp .50	33	17⅛	17½	16⅞
28½	22⅛	VaComw .80	6	23½	23½	23⅛
25⅝	18¾	VaElPw 1.12	325	19⅝	20	19⅝
115⅞	105⅛	VaEP pf8.84	z210	111	111	111
76½	65⅛	Va E&P pf 5	z40	68	68	68
59	54	Va EP pf4.04	z20	52	52	52
28⅛	14¼	Vornado	83	27½	27⅞	26⅞
21½	14¼	VSI Corp .48	17	17¼	17⅛	17
25	20⅛	Vulcan Mat 1	43	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛
17⅞	13½	VWR Unit .72	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛

W

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
73	63	Wach pf2.20	3	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
35⅛	24⅝	WachRl 1.67g	50	34	34⅛	33⅝
33⅞	22⅛	Walgreen 1	13	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛
41⅞	34⅝	WalkrH 1.20a	235	37⅛	38	37¼
25⅝	18⅛	WallBusF .40	54	20⅞	21¼	20⅞
25⅝	16⅛	WallMury .40	x143	19½	20⅛	19½
41	29⅝	Wall M pf1.70	x2	34⅝	35⅛	34⅝
6½	3⅜	Walworth Co	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
50	23½	Wang Labs	24	48⅛	48⅛	47¾
16¼	10⅛	Ward Foods	22	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
21	13⅝	Warnaco .60	x3	18¼	18½	18¼
50	37	WarnrCo 1.44	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
79⅞	67⅛	WarLam 1.30	64	74⅛	74⅛	73⅛
35⅝	25	WarnSwa 1	9	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝
31¼	24½	Wash Gs 1.80	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜
17	12¼	WashStl .60a	25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
24	20⅞	WashWP 1.36	19	20⅝	21	20⅝
34⅞	18⅝	Watkin Johns	102	25⅝	26⅛	25⅛
14⅝	9	Wayn Gos .76	27	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞
9⅛	6	Wean Unit	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Wean pfA1.26	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
14¼	9⅝	Weathrfrd	46	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛
13⅝	7½	Webb Del E	62	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞
47⅛	37⅛	Weis Mkt .92	15	44⅝	45	44⅝
5⅝	4	Welbilt Corp	19	4⅛	4⅛	4
48⅞	37	WellsFar 1.60	16	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
25⅞	15¼	WellRGr .45a	51	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
26⅛	15⅝	WescF 1.17f	33	19	19⅛	18⅝
27	20½	WestTra .50	3	26⅛	26¼	26
68½	56¼	WPP pf 4.53	z100	62	62	62
29⅞	18¼	WtPtPep .75g	47	22⅛	22¼	21⅞
34	21½	WstnAir 2.19f	55	30⅛	30⅝	29⅝
40⅛	32⅝	Wn Banc 1.30	127	33	33⅛	32⅞
26¼	14½	WnMryld .80	12	18⅛	18⅛	18
23⅞	16½	Wn Pac Ind	63	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛
51½	38	WnUnion 1.40	209	45⅝	45⅞	44⅞
98½	76½	Wn Un pf4.60	3	88⅛	88⅛	86
115	88⅛	Wn Un pf4.90	2	102⅞	103	102⅞
95½	65⅝	Westg El 1.80	725	95¼	95½	94¾
27	17¼	Westvco 1.05	70	20	20¼	20
37⅝	28½	Weyberg 1.20	3	34	34	34
62¼	49¼	Weyerhs .80	95	55⅝	55⅞	54¾
127½	110½	Weyhr pf6.75	3	117¼	117¼	117
20½	11⅝	WheelPitt Stl	48	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
65¼	45½	WheelPitt pf 6	z100	58	58	58
56½	36	WheelPit pf 5	z180	47½	48	47⅛
97⅝	65⅝	Whirl Cp 1.60	75	95⅝	96¼	95½
29⅝	13½	WhitCn .40b	176	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛
36¼	29⅛	Whit C pfC 3	1	35¼	35¼	35¼
32¼	19⅛	WhiteCrss .44	1	27¼	27¼	27¼
25⅛	14⅝	White Motor	102	25⅝	25⅞	25⅛
13⅞	7	Whittaker	204	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛
47⅛	35⅝	WickesCorp 1	186	44⅞	46⅛	44⅞
14	7⅛	WiebtStr 25b	x23	9⅝	9⅝	9
42⅛	31	Will Ross .44	112	41⅞	42½	41⅞
49⅛	29	Williams Co	4 10	47⅛	47⅛	46⅛
31	14⅛	Wms Co wt	114	29	29⅛	28⅛
43⅛	26⅝	Wms Co pf.80	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
49⅛	34⅝	WinnDx 1.74	x31	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛
75	17	Winnbgo Ind	185	74⅛	77⅛	74⅛
37½	29½	Winnbago wi	146	37⅛	38⅛	37¼
26	20⅝	WisElPw 1.48	23	21⅞	22	21⅞
115	104⅛	WisEP pf8.90	z30	110	110	110
19⅝	16⅛	Wisc PS 1.16	31	16⅝	17	16⅝
32	23	Witco Ch .92	65	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
3⅞	8⅝	WolveWW .36	41	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
23⅞	17⅛	Womelco .44	63	20	20	19⅛
19⅝	14	Woods Cp .48	17	16⅝	17	16⅝
55⅞	35⅛	Woolwth 1.20	216	52⅝	52½	51⅝
78⅝	51½	Woolw pf2.20	3	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
15⅝	5⅝	World Alrwy	60	11	11⅛	10⅝
197	107⅛	Wrigley 3a	x7	178	179	178
17⅛	10⅛	Wurlitzer .40	64	15⅞	17⅛	15⅞

X

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
121	84⅝	Xerox Cp .80	419	121	121	119⅝
34⅛	18⅞	Xtra Inc	42	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛

Y

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
19⅞	16	Yngs SD 1.20	10	18¼	18½	18¼

Z

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low
45	36⅛	Zale Corp .44	295	43	43	42⅛
42	27⅛	Zapata Norn	89	33⅞	33⅞	33⅛
47¼	30	Zayre Corp	145	40⅛	41⅛	40⅛
54⅞	36⅝	Zenith R 1.40	316	51⅛	51⅛	50⅝
25⅛	16⅝	Zurn Ind .28	83	23	23⅛	22⅝

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1971 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Paid in stock during 1971, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Sept. 9, 1971

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (l)—irregularly.

- (w) A.G.P Fund — $12.23
- (d) A.I.I Growth Fund — SF33.16
- (w) Alexander Fund — $10.00
- (d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. — $9.14
- (w) Amitalia Fund — $9.00
- (w) Ampro Fund — $12.16
- (w) Apollo(Tempus) iss. pr — $30.50
- (l) Apollo Fund S.A. — $17.42
- (w) Aries Fund N V — $38.19†
- (w) Asca Corporation — DM19.85
- (l) Atlantic Exempt Fd. — Pence57.1
- (w) Atl. Flexible Trust — $11.17
- (w) Austral Trust S.A. — $7.50
- (w) Austri'n Selection Fd. — $6.80
- (w) Browninvest — $23.75
- (w) Buttress Int'l Doll. Fd. — $9.75
- (d) Can Gas & Energy Fd — Can.$14.62
- (d) Can Secur. Growth Fd — Can.$4.67

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.
- — (w) Capital Int'l — $11.49
- — (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $9.17
- (d) Caribico N.V "C" Sh. — $100.60
- (d) Caribico/warrant "B" — $62/67
- (l) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $1,084.84
- (w) Convert.Fd.Int. A Certs — $9.81
- (w) Convert.Fd.Int. B Certs — $11.33
- (d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V. — $8.62

CREDIT SUISSE:
- — (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds — SF101.25
- — (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l — SF100.75

CREDIT SUISSE: SWISS BANK CORP.:
- — (d) Europa-Valor — SF152.00
- — (d) Intervalor — SF97.25
- — (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF247.75
- (l) Crosby Fund S.A. — $8.61
- (w) D.G.C — $54.80
- (d) Delta Invest. Fund — $9.23
- (d) Delta Multifund — $9.74
- (d) Daiwa Int'l Fund — Yen9,892
- (w) Dreyfus Interct. Inv.Fd — $13.07
- (d) Dreyfus Offshore Trust — $12.00
- (w) Equitalia S.A. — $8.78
- (d) Eurunion — $38.16
- (d) Exec Fund Canada — $6.32
- (d) Exec. Growth Fund — $5.06
- (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $14.15
- (l) Fidelity Pacific Fund. — $11.05
- (d) Piducem — BF1,328
- (d) Finance Union — $10.74
- (w) First/Fund — $11.73

FIRST INVESTORS:
- — (w) American Trust — $9.62
- — (w) Int'l Min. & Petr.Fd — $9.43
- — (l) Austl.Ld. & Prop.Fd — Bah.$9.72
- (d) First Nt'l City Fund — $24.80
- (w) First Security Cap Fd — $101.78
- (w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $79.70
- (w) Fleming Japan Fund — $13.99
- (w) Fleschner Becker Fd. — $11.29
- (d) Fonditalia — $9.94
- (w) Fonselex Issue Pr — SF2,506
- (w) Forest Growth Fd. S.A. — $708.22
- (w) Forest Income Fd. S.A. — $698.75
- (d) Formula Selection Fd. — SF132.70
- (w) Fortune Fund — $3.35
- (d) Frontier Growth Fund — $7.60
- (w) Frontier Trust — $9.70

FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:
- — (w) Fd of Austral.($US) — $3.09
- — (w) Fd Austral Sterling — Aus.$4.17
- — (w) Real Estate Fund — Aus.$7.05

G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
- — (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $11.70
- — (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $10.77

GRAMCO FUNDS:
- — (l) USIF Real Estate — $7.85
- (d) Growth Equity Fund — Can.$5.98
- (r) Growth International — $8.29
- (w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l — $5.74
- (w) Hambro Overseas Fd. — $8.07
- (w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV — $9.128
- (w) Hedged Investors — $12.810
- (l) H.O.I.T. Hobet — $24.61
- (d) ICOFUND — $9.13

IOT FUNDS:
- — (d) The Dollar Fund — $10.72
- — (d) Realstock — $10.73
- — (d) Fund of New York — $9.38
- — (d) Fund of Nations — $10.17
- (w) INGROW — $22.57*

INVESTMENT PARTNERS:
- — (d) Am. Dynamics F — $10.20
- — (d) Neckermann Fund — DM22.72
- — (d) Nippon Dynams.Fd. — $9.01

I.O.S. FUNDS:
- — (d) CommonwealthInt'l — Can.$13.36
- — (d) Commonw.Leverage — Can.$3.50
- — (d) IOS International — Can.$6.21
- — (d) Fund of Funds — $8.54
- — (d) FOF Sterling — £2.01
- — (d) I.I.T. — $6.93
- — (d) Investors Fonds — DM17.74
- — (d) IOS Growth Fund — $8.05
- — (d) IOS Regent Fund — $8.91
- (d) IOS Venture (Can.) — Can.$4.11
- — (d) IOS Venture (Int'l) — $8.27
- — (d) Australian FOF — Aus.$6.47
- (d) Interfix — $107.96
- (d) Interfund S.A. — $9.60
- (d) Interitalia — Lire6.988
- (w) Intermarket Fund — $128.49
- (w) Int'l Income Fund — $906.66
- (r) Internat'l Shipping Fd. — DM1,230.34
- (l) Investpool Can. Realty — Can.$10.91
- (d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $8.85
- (r) Japan Growth Fund — $9.12
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund — $10.13
- (d) Japan Selection Fund — $32.97
- (l) Jardine Japan Fund — $35.36
- (d) KB Income Fund — LF1,925
- (w) Keyes Real Estate Fd. — $5.64
- (w) Keyfund — $9.79
- (w) KleinwortBensonIntFd — $11.58
- (w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.Fd — $11.36
- (w) Lake Shore Fund — $61.73
- (l) Leverage Cap. Holdings — $19.13
- (w) Luxfund — $21.10
- (d) M & G Island Fund — Pence84.5
- (d) Mediolanum Sel Fund — $9.74
- (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $6.97
- (d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $10.38
- (l) N.A.M.F — $38.01
- (w) Nippon Fund — $17.86
- (d) Nomura-Ajif — Yen9,760
- (w) Nor. Amer Inv. Fund — $8.38
- (w) Nor Amer Bank Fd — $22.76
- (r) Olympic Cap Fd Inc. — $2.57
- (l) Opportunity Fd Int. — $11.08
- (w) Pacific Inv Fund — $5.00
- (w) Pacific Seaboard Fund — $23.03
- (d) Pan Am REEF Fund — $11.58
- (d) Prime America Fund — $10.00
- (w) Pyramid (CMO) — $18.82
- (d) Renta Fund — LF3,258
- (w) Roosevelt Fund — $10.82

SAFE GROUP:
- — (d) Safe Fund — $11.94
- — (d) Safe Trust Fund — $13.47
- — (d) Global Fund — $7.52
- (w) S & P Dollar Fund — £5.01
- (w) S & P Hampstead Co — £6.19
- (w) S & P Jardine Jap. Fd — £12.57
- (l) S & P Monitor Co. — £3.70
- (w) S & P Sterling Fund — £4.34
- (d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd — $10.88
- (d) Selective Capital Fund — $6.45

SEPRO:
- — (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $9.96
- — (w) Sepro (Issue Pr.) — $10.89

SHARE MANAGEMENT:
- — (d) Share Int'l Fund — $10.41
- — (d) Share Realty NV — $11.48
- — (w) Shareholders Excal. — $9.76
- — (d) Enterprise Fund — $6.65
- — (d) Harbor Fund — $3.57

S.M.C. FUNDS:
- — (d) Chase Selection Fd. — $10.70
- — (d) Crossbow Fund — SF7.37
- — (d) Int'l Technology Fd — $12.87
- — (d) Invest. Selection Fd — $3.40

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
- — (r) Parfon Sw R. Est. — SF1,378
- — (r) Securswiss — SF1,061
- (d) Sogelux Capital Fund. — LF698
- (l) So. African Int'l Fund — Bah.£.7520
- (w) Stanhope Transat Fd. — $13.45
- (w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd. — $224.22
- (w) Star Fund — $9.90
- (r) Suez Amer. RiskCapital — $19.17

SWISS BANK CORP.:
- — (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF109.25
- — (d) Universal Fund — SF123.90
- (r) Talent Global Fund — $12.30
- (w) Target Offshore — Pence74
- (l) The Commodity Fund. — $6.03
- (w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV — $20.02
- (w) Tokyo Valor — $11.38
- (w) Transpacific Fund — $8.76
- (l) Tyndall Bermuda Fund — Pence103
- (l) Tyndall Inter. Fund — Pence101
- (l) Tyndall Overseas Fd. — $1.37

UNION BANK SWITZ:
- — (d) Amca U.S. sh. — SF71.50
- — (d) Bond Invest. — SF102.50
- — (d) Eurit. Eu. Sh. Bid — SF153.00
- — (d) Fonsa. Sw. sh. Bid — SF109.50
- — (d) Globinvest Bid — SF91.00
- — (d) Pacific-Invest. Bid — SF88.50
- — (d) Safit S. Af. sh. Bid — SF206.00
- — (d) Sima Sw.R.Est Bid — SF161.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
- — (d) Atlanticfonds — DM30.89
- — (d) Europafonds — DM47.07
- — (d) Unifonds — DM24.93
- — (d) Unirenta — DM45.72
- (w) United Cap Inv Fd — $4.55
- (w) U.S. Income Properties — $7.09
- (d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. — $13.20
- (d) Victory Fund S.A. — $10.83
- (w) Western Growth Fd. — $8.20
- (w) West. Hedge Fd. Cl A — $2,629
- (d) World Equity Grth Fd. — $629.45
- (w) Worldwide Securities — $41.05
- (w) Worldwide Special — $3,142
- (w) Zodiac Commod. Fund — $6.01
- (w) Zodiac Fund — $7.74

DM — Deutsche Marks; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxemburg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

**For the time being no new sales or redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for these funds

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thur.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.27¼	.40½
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	†.48	.56
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.17½	.18¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	126.00	106.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton	79.50	69.00
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	35-36	41-42
Lead spot lb.	.14-.14½	.14½
Copper elec. lb.	.52¾-.53	.60
Tin (Straits), lb.	1.67½	1.76½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.17	.15
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.43⅝	1.84¾
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	381.6	416.8

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Sept. 9, '71

World sugar No. 11: Oct. 4.03-04, Jan. '72 4.45 n, March '72 4.55-56, May '72 4.59-61, July '72 4.60-61, Sept. '72 4.67, Oct. '72 4.65-67.

Wool: No sales.

Cocoa: Sept. 23.82, Dec. 24.19, March '72 24.60, May '72 24.97, July '72 25.31, Sept. '72 25.64, Dec. '72 26.00.

Copper: Sept. 49.65, Oct. 49.85, Dec. 50.25, Jan. '72 50.40, March '72 50.75, May '72 50.90, July '72 51.05, Sept. '72 51.20, Oct. '72 51.25.

Orange juice (frozen concentrated): Sept. 58.00, Nov. 57.55, Jan. '72 55.75, March '72 55.75, May '72 55.75 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 2.79, March '72 3.11, April '72 3.30, May '72 3.82.

Silver: Sept. 140.00, Oct. 140.50, Nov. 141.50, Dec. 142.50, Jan. '72 143.40, March '72 145.50, May '72 147.60, July '72 149.70, Sept. '72 151.80, Dec. '72 155.00, Jan. '72 156.00.

(a) asked. (b) bid. (n) nominal.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Oct.	30.70	31.00	30.54	30.91	+34
Dec.	31.53	31.80	31.32	31.67-71	+32-36
March	32.37	32.70	32.22	32.60	+37
May	32.70	32.97	32.62	z32.93	+33
July	32.60	33.00	32.58	z32.92	+42
Oct.	30.58	30.75	30.58	z30.62	+22
Dec.	30.25	30.40	30.23	30.35	+20

z—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT					
Sep	1.50½	1.50⅝	1.49¼	1.49⅞	1.50⅝
Dec	1.51	1.51½	1.49⅞	1.50⅝	1.51⅜
Mar	1.52¼	1.52½	1.51¼	1.51⅝	1.52½
May	1.49⅝	1.50½	1.49	1.49¾	1.50
Jul	1.40⅝	1.41⅜	1.40¼	1.40¾	1.41
CORN					
Sep	1.18⅝	1.18⅞	1.18¼	1.18⅞	1.18¾
Dec	1.18	1.18⅞	1.17⅞	1.18⅝	1.18
Mar	1.22⅝	1.23⅝	1.22½	1.23½	1.22⅝
May	1.25½	1.26½	1.25½	1.26⅛	1.25½
Jul	1.27⅞	1.28⅝	1.27⅞	1.28⅝	1.27¾
SOYBEANS					
Sep	3.20	3.31¾	3.18½	3.20¼	3.21⅝
Nov	3.20¾	3.21⅞	3.19⅛	3.20⅝	3.21⅝
Jan	3.24¼	3.25⅞	3.22⅞	3.24¼	3.25½
Mar	3.28½	3.30⅛	3.37	3.29¼	3.29½
May	3.32	3.32¼	3.30	3.32	3.32¾
Jul	3.33¼	3.34¼	3.31⅝	3.33¼	3.33¾
Aug	3.26½	3.29⅞	3.26½	3.28½	3.29⅞
SOYBEAN OIL					
Sep	13.04	13.14	12.93	13.03	13.20
Oct	12.92	13.00	12.81	12.94	13.07
Nov	12.75	12.83	12.68	12.77	12.83
Dec	12.60	12.71	12.55	12.66	12.73
Jan	12.60	12.63	12.48	12.57	12.64
Mar	12.47	12.57	12.41	12.47	12.55
May	12.39	12.46	12.35	12.41	12.49
Jul	12.31	12.40	12.27	12.35	12.42
Aug	12.20	12.25	12.16	a12.23	a12.30
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Sep	79.20	79.25	78.65	79.05	79.30
Oct	79.55	79.95	79.25	a79.90	79.90
Nov	80.20	80.50	79.90	80.50	80.50
Dec	81.10	81.25	80.50	81.15	81.20
Jan	81.30	81.40	80.55	a81.30	81.30
Mar	81.80	81.80	81.15	81.90	82.00
May	82.80	82.80	82.00	82.75	82.90
Jul	83.40	83.50	82.90	a83.55	a83.70
Aug	—	—	—	a83.60	a83.80

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal

SILVER					
Sep	1.40.0	1.40.0	1.39.5	1.39.5	1.40.0
Oct	1.40.0	1.42.0	1.39.0	1.41.8	1.41.6
Nov	—	—	—	1.41.8	1.44.0
Dec	1.42.0	1.44.3	1.41.0	1.43.8	1.43.6
Feb	1.43.9	1.46.2	1.43.2	1.45.2	1.45.8
Apr	1.48.6	1.49.6	1.46.4	1.46.4	1.47.4
Jun	1.50.5	1.51.6	1.48.5	1.48.5	1.49.5
Aug	1.52.7	1.53.6	1.50.6	1.50.6	1.51.7
Oct	1.54.7	1.55.6	1.52.8	1.52.8	1.53.8
Dec	1.57.5	1.57.6	1.55.1	1.55.1	1.56.0
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Oct	32.20	32.50	32.15	32.50	32.22
Dec	31.85	32.30	31.82	32.27	31.92
Feb	31.57	31.80	31.52	31.80	31.60
Apr	31.22	31.35	31.17	b31.32	31.25
Jun	30.97	31.22	30.97	a31.12	a31.05
Ag	31.00	31.05	a30.97	31.05	31.00

Sales: Oct 933; Dec 902; Feb 201; Apr 67; Jn 21; Aug 2.

LIVE HOGS					
Oct	18.35	18.45	18.30	18.32	18.25
Dec	19.15	19.50	19.12	19.45	19.15
Feb	21.05	21.40	21.02	21.35	21.07
Apr	20.65	20.95	20.65	20.85	20.60
Jun	22.65	23.20	22.55	22.97	22.62
Aug	—	b22.25	—	b22.25	b22.00

Sales: Oct 149; Dec 363; Feb 222; Apr 71; Jun 79; Jul 62; Aug. 0.

SHELL EGGS					
Sep	34.10	34.20	33.25	33.75	34.20
Oct	34.75	34.85	33.95	34.65	34.85
Nov	38.00	38.00	37.10	37.75	37.90
Dec	37.90	38.10	37.40	37.85	38.10
Jan	—	b35.50	—	b35.50	35.00

Sales: Sept 505; Oct 451; Nov 683; Dec 276; Jan 0.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	28.30	28.70	28.20	28.55	28.15
Mar	28.40	28.80	28.30	28.67	28.17
May	28.97	29.60	28.97	29.45	28.87
Jul	29.55	30.22	29.55	30.05	29.50
Aug	28.80	29.78	28.75	29.17	28.50

Sales: Feb 2,286; Mar 557; May 362

Sales: Feb 2,286; Mar 557; May 362; Jul 66; Aug 43.

Open interest: Feb 6,565; Mar 3,178; May 1,835; Jul 2,796; Aug 994

Market Summary

Sept. 9, '71

Most Actives—New York

Gillette Co	456,000	42¼	—⅞
Clorox	387,000	48½	—1
Plessey Ltd	327,100	2½	+ ⅛
SantaFe Ind	326,400	33½	+1¼
Travelers	194,200	38½	— ½
InTelTel	181,600	58	—1¼
Burl North	178,300	56¾	+1⅞
TRW Inc	177,900	35¼	—1
Plan Resrch	163,700	17	— ⅞
Tandy Corp	159,000	32	+ ½
Bunk Ram	135,300	10¾	
Am Tel&Tel	134,000	43⅜	— ½
Redman Ind	121,500	25¼	
Becton Dick	114,900	35¾	+ ⅜
Holiday Inn	109,800	45	

Volume, all stocks: 15,790,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks: 3,165,700 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks: 20.05 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks: $35.
New 1971 highs: 63; lows: 17.
Issues traded in: 1,661.
Advances: 575; declines: 826; unchanged: 280.
N.Y. stock index: 55.76 —0.28; industrials: 59.97 —0.30; transportation: 49.25 —0.14; utility: 38.04 —0.26; finance: 73.72 —0.11.

Most Actives—American

Unam Tr wt	64,200	11⅛	
Imper Oil	52,900	29	—⅛
Am Mot Inn	50,100	28½	— ½
Syntex	45,500	69⅝	—1⅝
Instrum Sys	45,200	8	— ⅜
Career Ac	44,200	3⅝	+ ¾
Scottex Cp	41,400	25⅝	— ⅝
Equity Corp	41,300	4⅞	+ ⅛
DPA Inc	40,200	8⅞	— ⅛
Un Natl Cp	36,700	4⅞	+ ⅛

Approx total stock sales 4,220,000
Stock sales year ago 3,230,230

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
25.86	25.52	25.66	—.03

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	920.78	925.23	912.38	915.89	— 5.04
20 Trn	246.66	248.83	244.96	246.43	— 0.40
15 Utl	113.59	114.04	112.09	112.63	— 0.99
65 Stk	315.14	317.01	312.29	313.74	— 1.50

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	112.96	110.91	111.37	—.63
20 Railroads	48.84	47.84	48.32	+.17
55 Utilities	57.93	57.11	57.32	—.27
500 Stocks	101.88	100.38	100.80	—.54

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Sept. 8	253,148	542,798	1,885
Sept. 7	293,964	624,405	2,269
Sept. 3	347,620	484,602	1,701
Sept. 2	216,229	392,058	1,835
Sept. 1	209,369	405,525	2,335

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-63

Amerce Esn, Am Air Filt, Assd DGds, Bucy Erie, Burl North, Cater Trac, Ches Ohio, Collins Alk, CnPw 7.45pf, Cooper Lab, Cox Bdcst, Crouse Hind, Cutler Ham, Damon Cp, Dereco pfA, Dereco pfB, DetE 7.68px, DiGiorgio, Dr Pepper, duPont, East Kodak, Ferro Corp, Florida Stl, Gannett Co, Galewy Ind, Genuin Part, Herc Inc, Ing Rand pf, Levitz Frnit, Lincoln Nat, LuckyStr wi, Masco Cp, MessMuM, McCord, Monroe Eqp, MonyMtg In, NatCityLin, NoAmMtg, Ohio Pw pf, Penney JC, PennaCo pf, Petrolane, Pitt Ft W pf, PitYngA pf, Proct Gamb, Rio Grande, RioGran pf, Rite Aid, RoanSel Tr, Rubbermd, SantaFe Ind, SanFeInd pf, SEDCO Inc, Sun Chem, Trane Co, Transam pf, Unarco Ind, Unilevr Ltd, Un El 8.00pf, Unit Indust, US Leasing, Winnbgo In, Winnbgo wi

NEW LOWS-17

Allied Super, AmCryst pf, Am Fin Sys, CoopInd pfA, CPC Intl, DiamSh pfC, FstNSt Bnc, Kais CemG, Kroger Co, LoneSta Ind, Nevada Pw, Newhwll Ld, Purex Corp, Swst Airmot, Sunsh Mng, VaEP 4.04pf, Wayne Goss

Sweden Reduces Bank Rate .5%

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Sweden today announced a .5 percent cut in its bank rate to bring it more into line with other European levels and offset domestic unemployment.

The new rate of 5.5 percent, effective from tomorrow, follows last week's reduction of the British bank rate from 6 to 5 percent.

In business circles here, a bank-rate cut and other expansionary measures had long been expected in the face of one of the worst postwar unemployment situations.

Last month's unemployed totaled 107,000, or 2.7 percent of the labor force, compared with 85,000 the previous month and 57,000 in August, 1970.

Banking sources said the cut would have been made earlier but for the turmoil in the international monetary market. The central authorities had hesitated because they feared a sudden outflow of foreign exchange, the sources said.

Wall St.

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In the past two years, the sales of Kentucky Tavern have more than doubled. Maybe because Bourbon drinkers in this fast-paced, automated age are hankering for a taste of the easy-going past. And at a fairly easy-going price.

Our Kentucky Tavern has been made the same slow, careful way for the better part of a century. And we're happy so many folks have discovered this great Bourbon from the land of Bourbon.

Perhaps, when it comes to Bourbon, the old ideas are still the best.

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	3⅝	A BkStra .21f	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27⅞	21⅜	ACanM 2.20g	x87	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼	—⅜
31¾	23¼	A Fitch 1.86g	101	28¾	29	28⅝	29	+¼
11	3⅜	Am Fitch wt	45	8	8¼	8	8	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	A Israeli .31g	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
16⅝	9	A MaizeA .33	23	15¾	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+⅜
16	9⅛	A MaizeB .33	21	15¼	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+⅜
34⅝	18⅝	AmMotlsns	301	28¼	29⅛	28⅛	28⅞	—⅛
29⅝	20⅜	AmPetrf .55g	11	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	22¼	—⅛
4¼	3	Am Precisn	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅝	7⅝	A RltyTr .80g	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
22⅝	18	A Recreat Gr	67	22⅝	23¼	22½	22⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	AmSaf Equip	76	13¼	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	—
9⅝	¼	AmTech I 1f	28	7	7¼	7	7¼	+¼
29⅝	24⅞	AmesDep Str	19	25½	26	25	25⅞	+⅛
43	16¾	Amrep Corp	232	25½	25⅝	24	24⅝	—⅞
6⅝	3⅝	Andy Gard	23	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	+⅛
28	28⅝	Angelica .18	x33	28⅝	28	28⅝	28	+⅜
7⅝	1⅞	Anglo Lautro	7	2½	2½	2½	2½	
15	8⅝	Ansul Co .48f	41	11⅞	13	11⅞	13	+1¼
9½	5½	Anthony Ind	45	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+¼
3¼	1⅞	AO Indust	41	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
8⅛	2⅝	Apollo Indust	3	6	6	6	6	
13⅜	4⅜	Applied Data	37	6⅞	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+½
7⅜	2⅝	Applied Dev	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
32⅝	22½	Aquitain Ltd	27	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30¼	
40	17⅜	Arctic Ent	352	39⅞	41	39⅞	40¼	+⅝
3½	2	Argus Inc	9	2	2⅛	2	2	
17	13⅝	ArizColoLd C	2	15½	15½	15½	15½	
28¼	16¼	Ark Best .30	2	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	—⅜
29¼	24⅜	ArklGas 1.30	117	26½	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	+¼
14¼	7½	Arrow Elect	117	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
23⅝	18⅛	Arundel	x9	23⅛	24	23¼	23¼	+¼
8⅝	5	Arwood Cp	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅜	13⅝	Asamera Oil	234	19	19	18¼	18½	—½
14⅞	8⅝	Ashl Oil Can	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11½	—⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Askin Svc Cp	49	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅝
11	7	ASPRO .25b	21	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+⅜
25	18¼	AssdBaby .60	17	20	20½	20	20¼	+¼
22⅞	23¼	Assd M 1.80g	2	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—⅞
4⅞	2⅝	Astrex Inc	12	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
13⅞	7¾	Atalanta Cp	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
3⅝	1⅞	Atco Chem	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
25⅞	15	Atlco M 1.45g	127	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅞	
11⅝	4⅛	Atlco Mtg wt	93	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
18½	13⅛	Atl CMln .93g	44	15	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+⅝
2⅛	1⅝	Atlas Cp wt	30	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
24½	18¼	Augat Inc	11	21¼	21⅝	21	21¼	+¼
18¾	11	Austral Oil	24	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
15½	9⅝	Auto Bldg	26	11⅝	12	11½	11⅝	+⅛
14½	6¼	Automat Rad	13	8	8	7½	7½	—¼
9⅛	5	AutomSvc .20	4	5½	5½	5½	5½	
64⅝	32	AutoSwit .45g	21	54	55⅝	54	55	+1⅛
10⅝	6⅝	AVEMC .10	87	8⅛	8⅛	8	8¼	

B

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21¼	20⅛	BadgMtr .30g	3	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—¼
36	22	BagdCop .40b	2	29¼	29¼	29	29	
27⅝	20⅛	Baker Ind	14	20¼	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
21⅞	14⅛	Baker M .42d	4	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—⅜
28¼	19¼	Bald DH .60	28	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23½	
7	5⅝	Bald Sec .16g	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅝	½	Ball Co	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Bang Pun wt	9	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
13⅞	8⅛	Banister Cntl	35	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	12	—⅜
33⅝	23	BankrUt .21g	13	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	34	+⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Banner Indus	31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Barb Lynn	14	7⅝	7⅞	7	7⅛	+⅛
20¼	10⅛	Barnes Eng	6	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	—⅜
16⅝	5⅝	Barnwel Ind	16	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
19	11	Berry R 1.67f	16	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Barry Wr .20	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8	3⅝	Bartell Med	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅝	6	Barth Sp .33	x33	13⅝	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
17⅛	9	BartonBr .45f	51	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	
10½	6	Bartons Cdy	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅞	1⅞	Baruch Fostr	41	2	2	1⅞	2	
10⅞	6⅛	BarwickET	5	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅜
4⅞	2⅝	BBI Inc	9	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
21⅝	18½	Beco Ind 1	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+⅛
15½	5¼	Behaviorl RL	16	7	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	—⅛
19⅝	8¼	Behring Corp	17	11	11⅛	10½	10½	—½
6	4	Bell Electrn	20	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
12	7	Belscot .40f	11	8½	8½	8⅝	8½	+⅛
23½	17	BenStM 1.43g	44	22⅝	23	22¼	23	+⅝
6½	4	Ben StMn wt	89	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅜
16	6½	Benrus Corp	13	15⅝	15½	15	15	—½
16⅝	10⅛	BergBrun .24	35	11⅝	12	11¾	11⅞	+¼
25⅝	20¼	Berg B cfl.15	2	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
9	4⅛	Bertea Corp	46	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
35	20	Berv Cpl .09g	17	34¼	34¼	34	34	—¼
14⅝	6⅞	Beth Cp .78f	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
17⅝	9	Beverly Ent	53	11	11	10½	10⅝	—⅜
34⅝	17⅜	Big Bear 1.88	5	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33½	—½
31½	27⅝	BinnySmith 1	4	31⅝	31⅝	31¼	31¼	—⅛
22⅞	17	Bio Dynam	16	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+¼
8⅛	⅝	Bluebird Inc	44	6	6	6	6	+⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Bluebird wt	3	2⅝	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
21⅞	15½	Bohack Corp	24	18¾	19	18¾	18⅞	+⅛
8	4⅝	Bolt Beranek	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
28⅛	15½	Boothe Comp	27	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18¾	+¼
9⅝	4⅛	Botany Ind	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
6⅛	3½	Bowmar Ins	9	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	
21⅞	14½	Bowne Co .16	3	20	20	20	20	
33⅝	15	Bow Vall .10	51	30¾	31⅛	29¾	29½	—1¼
26⅞	17½	Brad Ragan	14	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22½	—¼
38	21⅛	BradfCom Sy	74	35¼	35¼	34¼	35¼	
18½	9	Branch In .50	42	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	—½
19⅝	6¼	BranifAir wt	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
14⅝	7⅞	BrnlfAirA .21f	190	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
20⅝	14⅛	BraccanLt 1b	87	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅜
23⅝	14⅝	Braun En .40	6	22¼	22¼	22	22	
18	7⅝	Breeze .59f	18	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
9⅛	6 11-16	BrATob r.23g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	—⅛
9⅞	3⅛	BroDart Ind	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Brady Sealg	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
17⅝	7⅛	BrkrPer .20	x5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Brown Co wt	9	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	2⅛	
6½	5⅝	BrownF pf.40	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17½	8⅛	Bruce Robert	25	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
46⅛	35⅛	BT Mtg 2.85g	30	46	46	45½	46	
3⅛	1⅛	BTB Corp	14	2	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
15⅝	7⅝	BTUEng .07p	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	—⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Buehler Cp	7	3	3⅝	3	3⅝	+⅛
29⅞	19½	Bundy Corp 1	18	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
10⅝	4	Burgess Ind	14	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
35	21	Burns Intl .60	18	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	—¼
4½	3	Burr JP .05g	1	3	3	3	3	
7⅝	4½	Butler Aviat	38	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
18⅝	10	Buttes Gs Oil	79	14⅝	14½	14	14	—⅝

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17¼	11⅝	Cablecom Gn	40	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	—⅝
35⅝	20¾	Caldor .10d	48	33¾	34½	33¾	34	+¼
40¾	32	CalPrtCem 1	1	36	36	36	36	
6	4⅝	Calvert Expl	44	5	5¼	5	5⅛	+⅛
25⅝	15⅞	Camcoinc .15	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—¼
8⅞	5 15-16	CampbChib	114	6¾	7 5-16	6¼	7-16	+5-16
12⅞	8½	Camp Ind .30	5	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
5¼	3⅝	CdnExp G&O	143	4⅝	4¼	4 1-16	4 3-16	+⅛
10⅞	6⅝	Cdn Homestd	74	10	10	9⅝	9 15-16	—1-16
18½	14¼	CdnHydro .25	x10	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
25¼	19⅛	CdnInt P 1.80	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¼
18⅞	10¼	CdnJavln .44f	46	13	13½	13	13⅛	+⅛
5	2⅝	Cdn Marconi	44	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
7¾	4 3-16	Cdn Merrill	29	6 13-16	6 13-16	6⅛	6⅛	—9-16
33⅝	18½	Calcomp	165	21⅝	21⅝	20⅞	21⅞	+⅛
11⅞	9⅛	Cdn Occidntl	14	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼	
45½	35½	Cdn SuperOil	2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+½
7⅛	4	Canaverl .16t	69	4⅝	5⅛	4⅝	5	+⅜
4⅝	2½	Canoga Ind	21	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
21⅞	8⅝	Cap Ind .16p	11	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
8¼	2⅝	Career Acad	442	2⅞	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	+⅜
19⅞	11⅞	Caressa .15g	15	18	18	17½	17⅞	
98	83½	Carnatn 1.20	31	97¼	98	97¼	98	+½
15½	15¾	Caro Pipelin	x15	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	+½
75½	65	CaroPL pf 5	z110	68¾	68¾	68½	68¾	+⅜
10⅛	2⅞	Carousel Fsh	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
24½	12	CarrolDv .99f	5	13	13	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
3¼	2⅝	Castleton Ind	21	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
23¼	8½	Caviiron Cp	3	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	14⅝	—⅜
11⅞	7¼	CellgCraft	17	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
53	44	CenMe pf3.50	z10	45½	45½	45½	45½	+½
16⅞	13⅛	Cen Sec .45g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+¼
27¾	19½	Centry El .60	3	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+¼
15⅞	7⅝	CentryInd .24	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+⅛
5⅝	3	Certified Cp	14	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
8⅝	3	Certron Cp	18	3⅝	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
13	7¼	Chad Mill .40	8	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	—¼
39¾	19½	ChampHo .30	319	39½	39¾	38½	38½	—⅝
7¼	3	Charan Ind	6	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅝	
21¾	16	Charter Med	4	18	18½	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
13	11	Chatt Gas .68	3	13	13	13	13	
36¼	20⅞	Cherry Burr	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
26	25¾	Child World	20	26	26	25¾	25⅞	+⅛
13¼	7½	Christian Cos	43	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
16⅞	10½	CIC Leasing	66	16	16½	16	16½	+⅛
12½	6	Cinmas .30e	3	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
5⅞	3¼	Cinerama	112	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
39¾	31¾	Circle K .32	1	39	39	39⅝	39	+¼
11⅝	3¾	CitSv AR wt	59	5⅞	5¾	5¼	5⅜	—¼
15¼	12¾	Citizen F .24	8	15	15	14⅝	14¾	—¼
15⅝	13⅝	CitznMI .98g	22	15½	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
4¾	3½	CitizMtgl wt	40	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
17¾	14¼	Clarke G .10g	17	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾	+⅜
19¾	13	Clarkson Ind	16	16¾	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—1
6¾	4	Clarostat	2	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	—¼
18¾	12⅝	Clinton Mer	6	15	15	14¾	14⅞	—⅛
14½	5¾	Clopay .37f	38	14⅛	14⅝	13¼	13¼	—1¼
14½	8½	CMI Corp	11	9⅝	9½	9⅛	9⅝	—¼
40	24¼	CMIInv Cp	69	37	37⅝	37	37¼	+¾
9	3⅝	Coburn Corp	55	7	7⅛	7	7¼	+¼
18⅞	12	Colf Mal .09h	235	18⅝	19½	18⅛	19¼	+⅞
7⅝	4½	Cohen Hatfd	1	5	5	5	5	—⅛
9⅛	6	Cohu Elec .10	17	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
19⅝	11¼	Cole Natl .44	241	18⅝	18¾	18⅛	18¾	+⅝
36¾	26⅝	Coleman .40	219	36	36	35	35⅛	—1⅜
36	22¾	Colon Coml	105	24¾	25¾	24¼	25	+⅝
18⅝	9¼	Colon Sad .30	x104	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+1
24	23⅛	Colwell Co n	22	23⅝	23¾	23¼	23½	—⅜
29	23	Colw M 1.74g	59	28	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
9½	6½	Colwl Xtghwt	152	9⅛	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+⅛
21¾	12½	Combustn Eq	29	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+¼
27⅝	21	Cominco .70	13	23¼	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+⅜
10⅝	6¼	Coml All .10g	26	9	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	—¼
18⅞	13¼	Coml Met .60	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
14¼	6¾	Commodor	338	14⅛	15	13⅞	14½	+½
14⅝	8	ComHlth Fac	8	12½	12½	12½	12½	
29⅝	22¼	Com PS 1.50b	20	23¾	24	23½	23½	—⅛
4⅝	2	CompuDyne	12	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼	—⅛
7¼	3⅞	Comput Eq	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13¾	7½	Comput Invst	17	10¼	10⅞	10	10¼	+¼
21	7⅝	Computest	9	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—½
22⅝	8⅝	Conchemco	83	20⅝	20⅞	19¾	19¾	—1

(Continued on next page.)

... Exchange

...pt. 9, 1971

Price Yen		Price Yen
162	Matsu El. Wks	585
156	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	73
301	Mitsubi Corp.	135
351	Mitsui & Co.	136
381	Mitsukoshi ...	394
105	Nippon Elec..	182
172	Sharp	151
136	Shiseido	886
1,?60	Sony Corp...	2,850
830	Sumitomo Fk.	365
317	Taisho Marine	278
227	Takeda Chem.	189
175	Teijin	69
135	Tokyo Marine	345
411	Toray	100
	Toyota Motor.	342

... Gold Markets

...pt. 9, 1971

	Open	Close	Change
......	41.76	41.76	+ 0.26
......	41.80	41.80	+ 0.38
...lot...	42.06	42.12	+ 0.32

...per ounce.

...rodollars

...Sept. 9, 1971

	Bid.	Asked	Change Bid.
	6 7/8	7 1/8	+ 1/4
	8 7/16	8 9/16	+ 1/16
	8 1/4	8 3/8	— 3/16
	7 15/16	8 1/16	— 1/16

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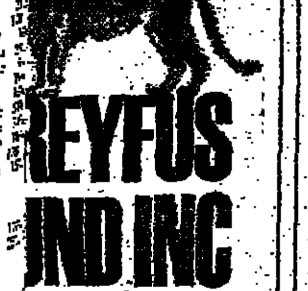

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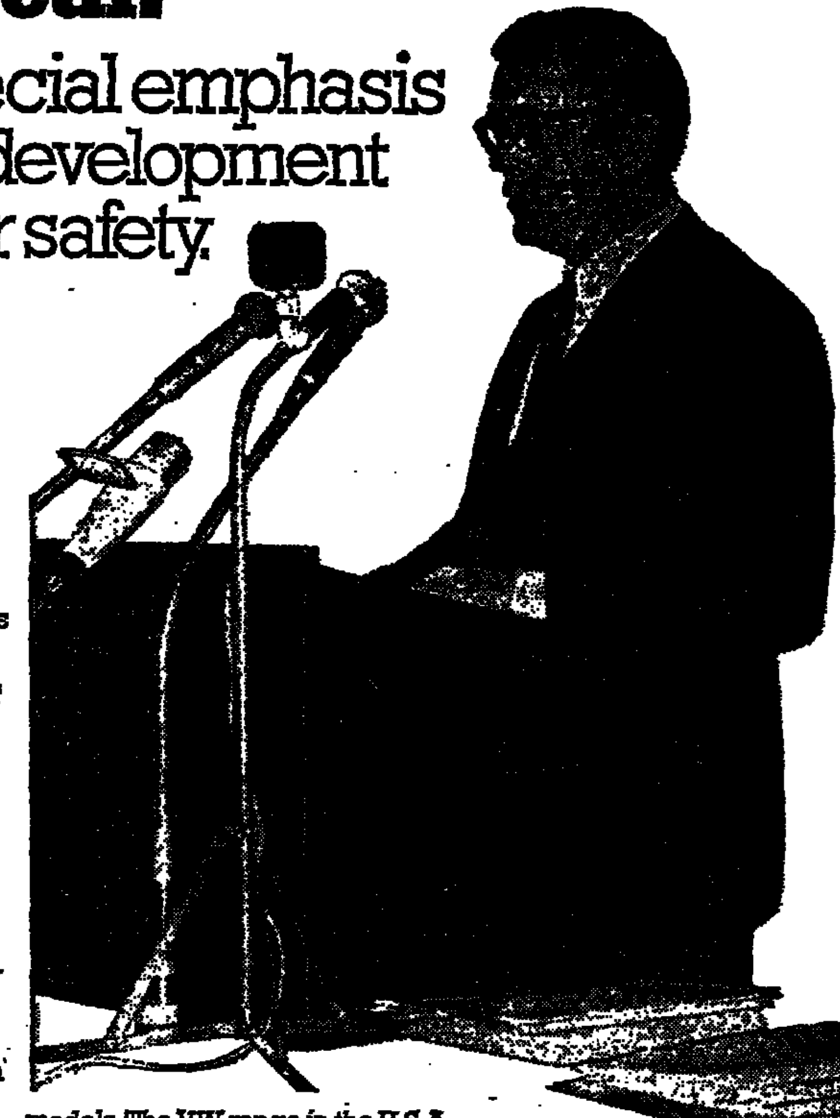
World-wide expansion of Volkswagen sales and heavy investments are highlights of 1970, otherwise a trying year.

Special emphasis on research and development to improve car safety.



"Sales revenue of the Volkswagen Group rose by 13% to 15.8 thousand million DM and the number of vehicles produced by our plants by 6% to 2,215,000 units. Thus our share of total World production increased again reaching 7.7%.

Group profits, however, have shown a marked decline in spite of the excellent results achieved by our overseas subsidiaries. The main contributing factors were the 8.5% DM revaluation in October 1969 which reduced our 1970 export earnings by 400 million DM, as well as the explosive increase in the cost of labour and material amounting to about 560 million DM. By intensifying automation and introducing harsh savings measures, but also through carefully measured price increases, we were able to counterbalance part of these higher costs—yet the main portion had to be carried by Volkswagenwerk. In spite of this, the dividend was *maintained at the 1969 level.*

Among the decisive tasks facing us are environmental pollution and road safety which we are treating urgently, taking the initiative in the search for commercially realistic solutions. These world-wide problems are being researched in conjunction with the improvement and extension of our *product range. Volkswagenwerk is* developing a safety vehicle in collaboration with the U.S. Authorities, the German Government and the German Automobile Industry Association to demonstrate the possibilities and limitations of car safety measures. This project is intended to contribute to the formulation of safety legislation and a further standardization of World regulations. We must not ignore the enormous costs inherent in safety and environmental protection. It is premature, *however, to estimate these accurately* at this time. Research on exhaust emission control is concentrated on improvements to existing power units, including the Wankel engine, but we are also working on completely new propulsion methods.

Existing Volkswagen products are undergoing a continual improvement process. At the same time, the product range is being extended *by new vehicles. The K 70 was* the first step in this direction, adding to sales without affecting our other models. The introduction of the VW Porsche 914 is another example.

There will be no successor to the standard Volkswagen, for although its progress in some markets may fluctuate, in other countries its sales success has just begun. Our production facilities are still unable to keep pace with demand, in spite of shift-work and overtime.

Special emphasis on the training of our workers at all levels is as important as investments in plant and equipment. Our investment program in plant at Volkswagenwerk alone increased by over 50% to 935 million DM and the Group's total world investment rose to over 1.5 thousand million DM, representing by international standards a sound balance between sales and investment. *Volkswagen today still* finances all investment from its own resources. In the future, however, it may be necessary to raise funds outside the Group.

Of our main subsidiary companies, the performance of AUDI NSU AUTO-UNION AG was *typical* of many German manufacturers in 1970. A production increase of 20% and a sales rise of 25% were accompanied by a further drop in earnings, due again mainly to rising costs. The importance of this subsidiary should not be underestimated, for we have a major share in developing the Wankel engine and can judge its future possibilities. There is also a vast *pool* of additional technical know-how.

VOLKSWAGEN DO BRASIL, our largest company abroad, increased production and sales by over 30% to almost 250,000 vehicles and, during 1970, the 1 millionth Volkswagen produced in Brazil came off the assembly line. The financial position is sound and investments can largely be met from its own resources.

The U.S.A. continues to be Volkswagen's main export market and VOLKSWAGEN OF AMERICA was again able to increase sales, reaching 570,000 units. 43% of all automobiles imported into the U.S. are Volkswagens and our share of the total market rose to 6.3%. The *sub-compact cars introduced by* American manufacturers have not adversely affected the sales of imported cars but are competing mainly with the larger domestic *models.* The VW range in the U.S.A. was expanded to include the 411 and initial sales figures indicate the success of this model. Our second U.S. sales organization marketing Porsche and Audi *vehicles is stimulating* business still further, with the VW Porsche 914 and the Audi *100* being particulary popular.

In the first half of 1971 Volkswagenwerk increased production by 6% as against the same period in 1970 but could still not fully satisfy the demand for our products. It is too early to judge the effect of pre*sent currency realignments* and the continually rising labour costs clearly, but it appears that profit *prospects are likely to worsen* rather than improve, reflecting the trend started in 1970. It is essential for Volkswagen to maintain competitive prices if our world-wide success is to continue. However, present monetary developments place an enormous burden on our ability to export profitably.

In spite of these adverse elements we *are confident of maintaining* full employment for the balance of 1971. The world-wide VW sales organization can even out variations between our markets so long as we can keep our prices competitive. We are convinced that World automobile manufacture will continue *to offer excellent opportunities* and that Volkswagenwerk is well placed to participate successfully in the Industry's future development."

Extracts from the speech by the Chairman, Prof. Kurt Lotz, at the Annual General Meeting held in Wolfsburg on July 1, 1971.

Major Volkswagen Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Manufacturing Companies:

AUDI NSU AUTO UNION AG, Neckarsulm, Germany

Volkswagen do Brasil S. A., São Bernardo do Campo

Volkswagen of South Africa Ltd., Uitenhage, C.P.

Volkswagen de Mexico, S.A. de C.V., Puebla/Pue.

Motor Producers Ltd., Melbourne, Australia

Distributing Companies:

Volkswagen of America, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

Volkswagen Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

Volkswagen France S. A., Villers-Cotterêts

VOLKSWAGENWERK · AG
WOLFSBURG / GERMANY

American Stock Exchange Trading

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
		(Continued from preceding page)						
10¾	5⅝	Concord Fab	7	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
11½	7⅛	Condec Corp	24	8¾	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
6⅞	3⅞	Connily Con	4	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
9¼	6½	Connrex .30b	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
8½	4	Conroy Inc	5	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
1 15-16	1	Con Cdn Far	1	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	+1-16
9⅝	6⅜	Con OG 1.12f	46	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Con Refing	90	13¼	13½	13⅛	13¼	
16½	9½	ConsltDes .40	x4	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
4½	1¾	Cont Mater	45	3	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6½	Cont Tel wt	56	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15½	9⅛	Cook Elec .30	181	13¼	14	13	13½	+ ⅜
14⅝	8½	Cook Ind	62	12⅞	13	13⅜	13	
17⅞	14⅝	CookPtV .15g	11	17½	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
16½	7	Cooper Jarrt	55	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
9⅝	5	Cordon Intl	38	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
24	13	Core Labs	34	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ½
31	22	Corrn Blk .72	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
3¾	2 9-16	Courtld .13g	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	19¼	Cousins .84g	50	24½	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ¼
25¾	16½	CoxCble Com	92	21⅞	22¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
9	3½	Craig Corp	9	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	8½	CramerE .37f	18	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
17¼	7⅝	Creative Mgt	44	11¼	11⅜	10¾	11	— ¼
32¼	21½	CreoleP 2.60a	17	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
16½	5¼	Crest Foam	14	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
9⅝	3¼	Crestmont	3	5	5	5	5	— ⅜
29	19¾	Crompton .80	83	28⅝	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
8¼	5⅝	CrowleyM .30	18	6⅝	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
35⅞	27	CwnCPt 1.22f	11	28⅜	28¾	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
14	8	Crystal Oil	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
20½	12	Cubic Cp .10g	36	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
8½	4½	Curtis Math	35	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
44¼	25¼	CutterA .44	78	38½	39¼	38½	39¼	+ ¾
		D						
14¼	8½	Daitch .25g	26	12⅛	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
16¼	8⅜	DamonC .40	10	10¼	10¼	10	10	—1
25¼	16½	Danielln .18g	16	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
4¼	2⅛	Daryl Ind	18	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Data Control	19	3¼	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅞	5⅝	Data Prod	149	5¾	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ½
13⅝	8¼	Day Mines	32	8¼	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	Daylin wt	40	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
2	1⅛	DCTran A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
20	8⅝	DCA Develop	23	14¼	14½	14	14¼	— ⅜
13⅝	8	DCL Inc	19	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
43⅞	24⅝	Dearborn St	17	41½	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	— ⅝
9⅝	4½	De Jur A .19f	8	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
18	11	Del Labs	11	15⅛	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
33⅞	17⅝	Delta Cp Am	57	33½	33½	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
45¾	24¾	Deltona Corp	19	35	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
24⅞	10½	Deltn Fd .37g	18	15	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ½
33¼	21	Den Tal Ez	33	33⅛	33¼	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅞
31¾	24⅜	Depositors 1a	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
15⅝	7⅝	Dero Ind .65f	10	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	9¼	DeRose Ind	21	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	— ⅜
34	19½	Deseret Ph	5	28⅝	28⅝	28½	28½	
6½	3⅝	Detecto Scal	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29¼	18	Dev Cp Am	77	28½	28⅝	27⅞	27½	— ⅜
18¼	9⅝	Devon Appwr	307	15¼	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅞
35⅞	20¼	DHJ Indust	124	26½	26⅞	26⅛	26½	+ ½
9⅝	6	Diebld V .14g	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
28½	17⅝	Dillard .40g	2	28	28¼	28	28¼	
4⅝	2½	Diodes Inc	14	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅞	10¾	Diversey .50	2	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
14⅛	6½	Dixilyn Corp	56	9	9¼	8¾	9	+ ⅜
39¼	36	Dome Petrol	45	36⅞	37	36¼	36½	— ¼
15⅝	11⅞	Domtar .60	4	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
9	3⅞	DPA Inc	402	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Drew Natl	39	4⅛	4¼	4	4	
24¾	12⅝	DriverH .10r	7	13½	13½	13½	13½	
23⅞	17	Drug Fair .40	25	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
6⅞	2¼	Duraloy Co	4	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅝	Duro Tst .15d	28	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅝	Dynalectrn	151	8	8	7½	7⅝	
17⅝	11½	Dynell E .65f	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
		E						
10½	5⅝	Eagle Cloth	14	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
35⅜	20¼	ErlSchelb .48	8	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
8¼	4⅜	Earth Resrcs	2	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24	16½	EasonO .30b	17	21½	22	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	7¼	EastnAir .54t	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	14⅝	Eastrn Co .96	2	19½	19½	19½	19½	
20⅜	5⅞	Eastn Frght	95	21	22¼	21	22	+1½
7½	3⅝	Eazor Exprs	69	7⅜	8⅜	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅜
8⅜	3½	Eckmar Cp	7	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
16	10¼	Edgingtn Oil	8	13	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
33⅛	18½	Edmos .13	x249	26⅝	26⅝	25⅝	26	— ⅜
13⅝	8½	Edo Corp	15	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
9	5	Egan M .20g	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16⅞	9⅝	Ehren Photo	63	14½	14½	14	14⅛	+ ⅜
10⅝	5⅞	Elco Corp	13	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
16⅛	10	ElectHose .20	2	10	10	10	10	
16⅝	9¾	Electrog .60	3	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
7¼	4	Elect Assist	29	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
6¾	3⅛	Elect Comp	6	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
9¾	5	Electron Eng	32	9⅝	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
10⅜	3⅝	Elect Resch	4	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
24⅝	13⅝	Electron .60	4	21	21	20½	20½	— ½
13⅛	8¼	Electros .22f	22	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Elgin Nat wt	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅜	6⅞	El Tronics	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
8⅝	3⅝	Emenee Cp	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Emp Fin .92f	38	17	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
7⅜	3⅛	Entron Inc	26	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	EpkoShoe .64	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	Equit Cp .05e	413	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
32½	20⅝	Equity Fd wt	79	30	30⅛	28⅛	28⅝	—1⅜
10⅜	6¼	EquityNat In	29	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
6	3½	Ernst EC A	8	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
8	4¼	Ero Ind	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	7⅝	Esgro Inc	13	11¼	11½	11	11	— ½
8⅛	4⅝	Espey Mfg	16	5¼	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	10⅝	Esquire Rad	20	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12¼	
6⅛	2⅞	Essex Chem	11	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
10	5½	EvansAr .10g	16	8⅜	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
17	10½	Executne .24	25	13⅜	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
		F						
28½	15¼	Fab Ind	133	21⅞	21⅞	20½	20⅝	—1¼
13¾	7¾	Fabien .40b	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
21	19	FabriCe .03e	14	20½	20¾	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
8⅞	3½	Fabrics Natl	1	4	4	4	4	
15	6⅛	Fairfld Noble	94	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	FairmCh .05e	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
16½	5⅝	Falcon Sbd	50	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6¼	3½	Family Rec	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
5½	3⅜	Fed Resrces	67	3½	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
15⅞	11⅝	FedMart .40b	1	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
18¼	11⅝	Felmont Oil	6	17⅞	17⅞	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
24¾	13½	Felsway .32	41	19¼	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	— ¼
17¾	10	Fibrebord wt	78	10½	11¾	10½	11¼	+ ⅞
31¼	24¾	FidelGr 1.52g	47	31	31⅞	31	31⅞	+1
9¼	5⅝	FidelcoGr wt	52	8⅝	8¾	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
22½	19	Fld Mi 1.81g	157	21¾	22	21⅞	21¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	Field Plastic	2	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
11⅞	5⅞	Filmways	10	6⅛	6¼	6	6	— ¼
19	12⅞	FiltrDyn .01e	8	16⅝	16⅜	16	16	— ½
27⅜	19⅞	FinSaBa .20a	15	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	— ½
17¼	11	FinlGenl .24b	35	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	12⅝	FinGen A .30	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
17⅝	12½	Fst Conn .80a	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
21¾	16¼	Fst Den 1.03g	99	20¼	21½	20⅜	20¾	— ¼
7⅝	4	Fst Denv wt	125	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
4	1½	FirstNtl Real	33	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ¼
1¾	⅜	FirstNtlRl wt	49	½	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	16¾	FstS&LS .32d	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
13½	10⅞	FstUn RE .88	34	12¼	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅝
17¼	10	FischerP .6f6	34	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	12	Fishman .40b	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
32⅜	14⅜	Flagg Ind	14	15⅜	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
14¼	8⅝	Flight Safty	6	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	3¼	Fla Capital	1	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	FlaTile A .20	307	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	28	
17	11¼	Flowerind A	4	15⅛	15¾	15⅛	15¾	
15⅜	9¼	Fluke Mf .41f	5	12⅛	12½	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
31	10	Fly Tiger wt	25	25¼	25¼	23⅞	23⅞	—1
20⅝	15⅛	Foodrma .30	24	16⅝	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
94	64½	Ford Canda 2	z50	88	88	88	88	
28⅝	16	Forest Cit .25	7	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	— ⅛
24¼	12¾	ForestLb .44f	18	18	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
51½	27⅜	FrankMnt .10	62	42½	42½	40¼	40⅞	—1⅝
11⅝	9⅛	FrankR .57g	6	9¼	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
24	16⅝	FranksNu .60	30	24½	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅝
14⅝	11½	Frantz Mf .46	5	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
24⅝	14⅞	Fresnillo .30g	14	15⅛	15⅛	15	615	
6⅝	3⅞	Friend Frost	4	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	4⅝	Frierlnd .15p	12	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅜
8⅞	4⅝	Frontier Air	32	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
6¾	2¼	Front Air wt	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
9	4⅝	Frye Indust	36	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ½
		G						
13	4⅝	Gabriel Ind	24	11	11	10½	10¾	— ⅜
27¼	13⅝	Garan Inc .36	26	27¼	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	—1
27⅞	13¼	Garcia Corp	2	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
11⅞	5⅝	Garland Cp	21	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
10½	5	GateSpG .10p	12	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
26⅝	18¾	Gaynor Stafd	61	22½	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Gearhart .24	10	10¼	10⅜	10	10¼	
33⅜	23¼	Gen Battery	106	29⅜	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—1½
8½	4½	Gen Buildrs	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
60¼	38½	G Kinema .48	143	60	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
15⅛	7	GenEduc Svc	82	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	
11	3	G Emplo .04p	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Gen Interiors	9	6½	6½	6½	6½	
16	11	GenMigl .91g	37	14⅝	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
6	3¼	Gen Plywood	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	13½	Genge Ind	28	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
21¾	10⅝	GerberSc Ins	31	15⅛	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
24	17⅝	Giant Fd .50a	44	22½	22½	21¾	21¾	— ⅝
12⅝	8½	Giant Yel .40	24	9⅛	9⅛	8 15-16	9⅛	
5⅝	2⅞	Gilbert Cos	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
32¼	18⅝	Gilbert Flex	39	30⅞	30⅞	29¼	29⅝	—1½
10	6	Gladding Cp	13	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
10½	5¼	Glasrock Prd	3	7½	7½	7½	7½	
13⅛	8½	Glen Ger .18f	3	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ¼
14	10¼	GlenDsB .05p	20	10¼	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅛
31½	22½	GlobeSec Sys	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
30⅝	17⅝	Gloucster En	22	18⅝	19½	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅞
10⅝	7⅞	Goldblatt .36	18	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
19⅝	13⅝	Goldn W Mob	42	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
22⅞	14½	GoodLS & Co	9	21¼	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
7½	3¼	Goodway	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Gorin Str .50	2	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
12¼	6¼	Gould Inc wt	58	12⅛	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅛
32	30⅝	Grainger .50	5	31½	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ½
6½	2⅞	Granger As	6	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ¼
12⅞	6⅝	Granite Mgt	39	8⅞	9	8⅝	8⅞	
12⅝	6¾	Grass Val Gr	25	9	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Grey Mfg	22	12⅝	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	GreatAm Ind	23	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Gt Basin Pet	117	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
11½	6⅛	Gt Lak Chem	47	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
31	18⅛	Greenmn 1f	12	30⅞	30¼	30⅛	30⅜	
11¼	6	Greer Hyd	6	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
11¼	7	Greyh C .20e	7	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
42	29¾	GRI Corp .12	12	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38½	
18¼	13⅝	Griesdck .85g	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	— ⅛
16	10⅝	GrossTlcs .70	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7½	GrowChm .32	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Gruen Ind	12	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
4¼	2⅛	GSC Enterp	18	3⅛	3⅛	3	3¼	
4¼	2⅛	GTI Corp	14	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
45¼	34	Guardian Ind	2	37½	37½	37½	37¼	
13⅞	13¼	GuardMtg wt	47	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ¼
15½	8½	GuardCh .22g	x4	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
33⅞	18	Guerdon Ind	111	33¼	34¼	33	33	— ¼
26½	19¾	Gulf Can .60	24	26⅛	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅜
20¼	18¼	GulfMtg .40a	97	19½	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
5⅝	4½	GulfM Rlt wt	92	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2⅜	Gulf St Land	4	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
		H						
18¾	9½	HallsMtr .35g	25	18¼	18⅞	18⅛	18¼	— ½
10⅞	6¼	Hamilton Cos	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14½	5	Hampsh Des	72	7⅜	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅜
15½	6⅝	Hampt Sh .32	15	12⅝	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
40⅞	25⅞	Harland .15g	48	39⅜	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅜
31½	17⅞	Harnischfr 1	x12	30	30	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
10⅞	7⅜	HartAlfrd .40	1	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
15⅞	8½	Hartfld Zody	6	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
7¼	2⅞	Harvard Ind	6	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Harv Ind pfA	2	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅜	Harvey Grp	8	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
26	6⅝	Harvey St .24	5	17¼	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
14⅞	11	Hasbro Ind	40	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
12¼	6⅝	Hastings .20a	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28	19¼	Hecks Inc .08	18	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	
6⅞	3½	Heinicke Inst	15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14½	10⅝	Helm M .22g	x85	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20½	13¼	Her Mal .36a	18	26⅝	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
7½	4⅝	HIG Inc	9	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅝	HiShear .20p	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
48½	32¼	Hillmbrd .60a	135	39⅜	39½	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	5⅝	Hilhwyn .04p	29	6⅝	7¼	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
65⅝	36	Hilton Hot wt	24	63	64	63	64	+1
13⅞	6½	Hipotronics	6	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Hofm Indust	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2¼	1¼	Holly Corp	10	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
39⅞	25¼	Holoph 1.20a	x7	39⅞	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	
36⅜	24⅜	HomeO A .50	34	35⅝	36¼	36	36¼	— ½
60	37⅞	Hormel 1.50	65	58¼	58¼	58	58	— ⅜
24½	17⅛	Hoskins .80a	26	18½	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
33¼	10⅜	Hospital Affil	24	28¾	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	
12⅝	7¼	Host Ent .35f	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
46⅞	29	House Fabric	33	43⅜	43⅞	42⅞	43	+ ½
21⅜	14	House Vis .22	9	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
37	28¼	HubbellA 1	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
38	28¼	HubbellB 1	3	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
56¼	42⅝	Hubb pfA1.75	1	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅜
49⅛	36¼	HudB OG .50	9	45½	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
17⅝	10¼	Hudson Leas	14	11¾	12	11⅝	12	
19¼	10⅝	Huffman .30p	264	19¼	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
20	13⅝	Husky Oil .15	75	19	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅝
11⅛	6⅜	Hydrometl	39	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
19¼	14	Hydrom pf.60	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
45⅛	22½	Hygrad Food	5	41¾	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ¼
55⅛	39	HygrdFd pf 4	3	54	54	53½	53½	— ⅛
		I						
36½	24	IdealToy 1f	6	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ½
8½	2⅞	IHC Inc	1	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
12½	5	IllusWor Enc	81	7½	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	— ½
9½	4⅝	IMC Magnet	4	5¼	5⅝	5	5	— ¼
8¾	4⅜	Imoco Gatew	3	5⅜	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
8¼	5½	ImpChm .18s	5	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	8 1-16	—3-16
29⅝	18⅝	Imper Oil .60	529	29¼	29⅜	29	29	— ¼
2⅝	1½	ImT Grp .05g	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
62	50¼	IndplsPL pf 4	y100	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+1¼
13⅝	7⅝	Inexco Oil	55	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	Inflight Pict	41	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ¼
8½	5½	Inland Credit	31	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅝
14⅞	7⅝	Instron Corp	7	9⅝	9½	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
12¾	6	Instrum Sys	452	8⅝	8⅞	8	8	— ⅜
15⅛	6⅞	Int Controls	27	7⅝	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
5	2¼	Int Cont A wt	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
23⅞	17½	Int Foodsvc	218	23⅜	24⅜	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	9⅞	InFuneral Sv	33	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
18⅝	11⅞	IntGenIn .60a	8	13⅝	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
24	11	Int Prot .10b	13	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
24	8⅝	Int Stretch	101	17⅛	17⅛	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅜
11	6¼	Interphoto	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
13½	7⅝	Interstate Un	22	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
23⅛	16⅞	Intersystm	19	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅞	+1⅛
62¼	37⅝	InvDiv A 1.80	2	47¾	47¾	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9	InvDivB .45	15	12½	12⅝	11½	11½	— ⅝
15	9½	Invest Fdg .60	44	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
8½	5⅝	Invt Roy .14a	4	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
26⅛	8½	Iroquois Ind	229	21¾	23¾	21⅝	23⅛	+1¾
8⅝	4½	Irvin Indust	47	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
8	3⅝	ISC Ind	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23¼	11⅝	Itel Corp	96	12⅝	12½	12	12¼	— ⅜
5½	2⅝	ITI Corp	11	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛	
		J-K						
19	13⅝	Jacobs Eng	19	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
27¾	17½	Jamesway	41	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24½	— ⅛
28¾	19⅝	Jeannett Cp	15	26⅛	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅛
16½	9	Jeffersn Strs	5	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	Jarvis Corp	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Jetronic Ind	12	3½	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	14⅛	John Pd .30a	27	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	— ¼
9	6	JS Industries	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11½	7	Jupiter Cp	7	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
14⅝	10⅝	Kaiser In .27f	24	11⅝	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
7¼	4	Kalvex .60f	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
44⅛	24¼	KanebSvc .80	3	30⅜	31	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅜
28½	22⅜	Kauf Brd wt	26	28⅛	28⅛	27½	27⅝	— ⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Kavanau	14	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
4⅝	2½	Kay Jwly	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24½	16¾	Kenton .32	120	16⅛	16⅝	15⅞	16	— ⅛
14½	11¼	KenwinSh .32	18	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	Ketchm .30b	41	13½	15	13½	14⅛	+1½
40	25⅝	Kewanee .90	17	33	33⅝	32⅞	33⅜	+ ¾
59	39⅛	Kewanee pf 2	1	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
14	8⅝	Key Co	27	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
11	6⅝	Keyst Ind .40	10	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
6½	3¼	Kilemb .20g	6	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	
3⅞	2	Kin Ark Corp	30	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	King Radio	7	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	7	Kingsford .16	11	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
33	28½	KingsLaf 1.60	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
14¼	7	Kinny pfC .05	41	11¼	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
28⅜	19⅞	Kirby Ind .36	12	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅜
13⅞	7¼	Kit Mfg	27	12⅞	13	12⅝	12⅞	— ¼
14½	4⅝	KlearVu Ind	6	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	
30½	22	Kleinerts	4	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
18¼	11	Klilkiok .50	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
18½	11⅞	Knott Hot .60	7	14½	14½	14⅛	14½	
26½	16½	Kollmrgn .40	4	19¾	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
32⅝	29¼	Kubrs St .05g	19	32¾	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
20⅞	12½	Kysor Ind .40	13	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
		L-M						
5⅞	3¼	LaBarge Inc	14	4⅛	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
31⅞	19	Lafay Radio	25	26	26½	26	26	— ¼
11½	4⅞	LAlsion Appl	92	10⅝	11½	10⅝	11½	+1
4⅛	2⅝	Lake Shore	17	3⅝	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
25¼	12⅞	LaMaur .36	22	14	15¼	13¾	15⅛	+1⅜
3⅞	1½	Langley Cp	34	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ¼
10¼	6⅛	LaPoint .20a	11	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ½
30⅛	19½	Larwin 1.59g	196	29⅜	30⅛	29⅜	30	+ ½
4⅛	2⅜	LaTour Bick	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	13½	LeaRonl .28	24	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ½
13	6	Leader Intl	2	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅛	Leasco Cp wt	171	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
20	18¼	Lee Ent .07h	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
22	7⅝	Lee Natl	102	10	10⅞	9⅝	10	
19⅞	11¼	Leh Press .56	28	12⅝	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅜
25⅝	14⅜	Leigh Prd .36	18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
26⅛	13⅝	Leisure Tec	160	23	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
77⅛	48½	Lennar Corp	53	74⅝	75	72⅝	73¾	— ¼
51⅞	31⅛	LernerStr .80	99	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ¼
37⅞	18⅝	Lerner St wt	42	35⅛	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	15¾	LeslieFay .32	130	19	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
11¼	7¼	Liberty Fab	7	10½	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
10⅝	6	Liberty Loan	26	6⅝	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	6¼	LilyLynn A	4	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
12¼	2⅛	Ling TVgt wt	146	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Lodge&Shp	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31	13¼	LoewsTho wt	221	27½	27⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—1¼
5⅜	3	Logistic Ind	1	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	21	LaGenSv 1.12	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
29	22⅛	Louisv Com 1	15	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
5⅛	3⅛	LSB Ind .25f	6	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
13⅞	7⅜	LTV Aero .80	x16	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	LTV Aero wt	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅞	3¼	LTV El .22g	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
4⅝	1⅛	LTV Ling Alt	12	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4½	⅞	LTV Ling wt	11	2½	2½	2½	2½	
7⅛	3⅝	LTV Ling pf	2	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
15⅞	6⅞	Lundy Elec	14	9⅝	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
5⅞	3⅛	Lynch Corp	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅝	Macold Ind	8	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
4¼	1⅜	Macro Chat	42	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Magna Oil	20	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
17⅛	17	Mc PbSv 1.20	x2	17	17	17	17	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Mallory Ran	29	3⅛	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	20¼	Mamm Mart	148	21	22	21	22	+ ⅜
11⅛	7¼	Magmt Data	9	7⅝	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
11 13-16	6⅛	MangolS .07p	8	8½	8½	8⅛	8½	
18⅝	14¼	Mangood .60	5	15⅛	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	12⅝	Mansf TR .50	110	18	18	18	18	
35	26½	Marathon Mf	39	32¼	33⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	14	Marinduqe	5	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
16	6⅝	Marlene Ind	43	8⅝	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅜
68	44⅝	Marley .40	6	68	68⅝	68	68	+ ⅜
27½	12⅛	Marshal Ind	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Masland .40	13	15⅛	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
12⅞	9⅛	Masters Inc	2	13	13	13	13	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Maul Bro .20	20	12⅝	13	12⅛	12⅞	
12	5¼	McCrory wt	27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
12⅛	5⅛	McCror wt n	341	11⅛	12	11¼	11½	— ⅛
30⅛	21⅛	McCull Oil	170	26⅛	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	— ½
46⅜	28⅛	McDongh .40	x19	44⅛	44⅛	44	44	— ⅜
21	14	Means&Co 1	10	20¼	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
19⅛	13	Medalist .32g	2	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
6½	2⅞	MadcoJwly A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
40½	26¼	MedioGen .52	x55	31⅞	32¼	31⅞	32½	+ ⅝
17⅝	8⅛	Mego Intl Inc	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
22⅛	14¼	MEM Co .72	7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
26⅝	9⅝	Menasco Mfg	80	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	15	Merlette .20g	16	18⅝	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
10⅛	6⅝	Metrocre En	169	8¼	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
8¼	5⅝	Mich Genl	131	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
9	5⅝	Mich Sug .10	49	7	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
3½	3⅛	Mich Sg pf.24	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
35⅝	16⅞	Microwave	40	34⅜	34⅜	34⅛	34½	
16½	11⅝	Midlnd Co .20	8	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
16⅜	11⅝	MidT M 1.02g	26	15	15	14⅞	15	
27	18½	Midw Fin .32	7	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅜
26⅛	13⅞	Milgo Elect	60	14⅝	15	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
16	9¼	MillWohl .30b	6	12½	12½	12½	12½	
15¾	11⅝	MillOnyx .54f	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
39½	19¾	Milton Roy	101	31	31⅝	30¾	31⅛	+ ¼
22⅝	16	MoBeefPkr	39	16⅞	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅝	MoKanTex cf	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
8½	4⅛	Mite Corp	42	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	Mobile Home	154	27⅞	27⅝	25⅞	25⅞	—1⅛
10¼	7	Modern Maid	20	8	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Mohawk Air	41	3⅞	3	3¼	3⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Molybd Can	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+1-16
21	6	Moog Inc	44	20¼	20½	20	20	— ¼
28⅝	12⅝	Morse El Pd	119	23	24⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅝
10½	7⅛	Morton S .32	12	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	MottsSMk .16	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	8⅝	Mouldings	56	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9	
24½	14½	Mt Vern .80	3	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
14½	7	Mov Star .36	11	8⅛	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
4	1⅝	Movielab	5	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
14⅝	9⅜	MPB Cp .30	30	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
8½	5	MPO Video	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
20⅜	12⅝	MultlAm .16g	11	16⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
10⅞	6⅞	MWA Co .10p	5	7	7	7	7	
		N						
6⅝	4	Napco Ind	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	
13⅞	4⅝	NardaM .16f	7	8	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
7	3⅛	Nat Alfalfa	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Nat Bellas H	15	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅞	Nat Gen wt	48	17½	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
8½	3⅛	Nat Gen wt n	239	8⅛	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Nat Hlth Ent	35	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Nat Ind wt	79	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
39	29⅝	Nat Med Ent	88	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	
27⅛	25⅛	Nat Paragon	157	25⅛	27⅛	25½	27⅛	+1⅝
14⅝	8⅝	N Realty .80	17	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
41¼	18½	N Semicondt	27	39⅜	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	9½	Nat Spinng	28	12⅝	13	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
18½	11⅛	Nat Systems	132	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
18½	9	Needhm Pk	16	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20	11½	NellyDon .61f	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	3	Nestle LeM	10	3	3⅛	3	3	
26½	14⅞	N Eng Nuclr	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Newldria Mn	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅝	3	NewPark Mn	25	3½	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
88½	41⅝	N Proc 1.05g	36	88½	88⅝	87⅛	87⅝	— ⅞
29⅝	20	NY Times .60	19	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	NiagFSvc .16	10	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
6⅝	2⅝	NMS Indust	5	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
29⅝	13½	Norf So Ry	3	28	28	28	28	— ¼
17⅝	8⅝	Nortek .28f	249	12	12	10⅛	10⅛	—1¼
9½	4½	Nor Am Roy	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
8 9-16	5⅝	Nor Cdn Oils	35	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7	4	Noeast Airlin	8	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
24¼	15¼	NNG Mob wt	6	18	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
14	6⅝	Noxo Corp	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
3⅝	2⅝	Nuclear Am	94	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	25¼	Nuclear Data	24	29⅝	29⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—1⅜
5⅛	2½	Nytronics	56	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
		O						
33¾	23¼	Offshore Co	8	30¼	30¼	29¾	30	— ¼
38¼	27⅞	Oh Brass 1.60	3	29	29	29	29	+ ¼
20⅝	14½	OKC Corp .80	9	16⅞	17⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
9¼	1⅝	Okonite wt	14	4½	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
13½	5	Old Twn .21f	30	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅜
18⅝	7¼	Olla Ind	6	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝	
100⅝	70	Ookiep 5.26g	z50	73	73	73	73	+ ⅜
11⅝	5⅝	Originawa .30	26	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ½
6⅛	2⅝	Ormand Ind	11	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7⅛	OSullivn .50	3	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
31	23⅝	OverhdDr .60	4	28	28¼	28	28¼	+ ¼
24	14¼	Over Ship Gr	102	17¼	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
5	2⅛	Oxford Elec	19	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	
15½	9¼	Oxfd Fst .30g	14	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅜	Ozark Airline	230	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
		P						
16⅝	10⅛	P&A Indust	9	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	P&F Indust	11	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Pac Cst Prop	20	4	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
24¼	20	PGE 6pf 1.50	6	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
21¾	17½	PGE pf 1.37	10	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
19	16	PGE 5pf 1.25	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
19⅝	15⅝	PG Rd pf1.25	16	17	17¼	6⅞	17¼	
18⅝	15½	PG 4.80pf1.20	2	16½	16½	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
32⅝	28½	PG 9.28pf2.32	3	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅝
27⅝	25⅝	PG 8.16pf2.04	6	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
29⅝	28	PGE 9pf 2.25	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
19¼	9⅝	P Hold .20b	4	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
69⅝	59	Pac Lt pf4.75	z190	63½	64¼	63½	64¼	+1
67	56	Pac Lt pf4.50	z60	60	60	60	60	
65	53½	Pac Lt pf4.36	z40	60	60	60	60	+1
18	15⅛	P NwTel 1.04	35	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	18⅝	Pac Plantron	52	28	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
73	63½	Pac PL pf 5	z100	67	67	67	67	
35½	20⅝	PacS Ln .30a	x12	25	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
20	9⅝	P SwstAir wt	18	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	
19¼	8½	Pall Corp A	15	13⅝	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ⅜
17	10⅝	Palomar Finl	20	13¼	13½	13	13	— ¼
18	14½	Palomin .35g	51	18	18⅛	17¼	18	+ ¼
35¼	23⅝	Pamida Inc	38	33⅛	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Pantasote	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	Parmont Pkg	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
13⅝	8¼	Park Ele	12	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
13⅝	8⅝	Park Ele .48f	12	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
8½	4⅛	Parklan Hos	13	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
14¼	8⅛	Parkwy Dist	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
31	17⅝	Parsons .25e	23	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
9¼	6	Pat PPap .20	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
34	24	Peab Gallon	165	31	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	— ½
22½	11	Peel Elder	4	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Pemcor Inc	2	5	5	5	5	
12½	8½	Penn Eng .60	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅝	10½	Penn RIE .85	14	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	16¾	PennTra .70a	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ½
9⅛	5	PenobSh .20p	5	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Pentron Ind	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
40	28	Pep Boys .96	8	40	40½	40	40¼	+ ½
16⅝	9⅝	Pepcomin .40	6	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
33¼	21⅛	PEPI Inc	4	25¼	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅝	Perini Corp	24	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	
18⅞	7	Permaner	76	13⅝	15⅛	13⅝	14⅝	+1⅛
54⅝	31⅝	Petrie Str .40	70	50½	54	50½	53⅝	+3⅝
7⅜	5⅝	PhilLgDis .91	x15	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
20⅝	10¼	Phillips Scr	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	Phoenix Stl	30	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	32	Pickwick Int	246	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
42½	28	Pier 1 Imprt	13	37⅜	38⅛	37⅜	38	
16⅝	8⅝	Pioneer Plas	20	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12	5⅛	Pioneer Sys	23	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
34⅝	28⅝	Pittway .60b	6	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	— ¼
6½	5½	Pitt WV T .54	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	3⅝	PKL Co	28	7⅝	7½	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
22	10½	Plant Ind	17	12⅝	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
5⅞	2⅞	Plaza Group	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7	Ply Gem .19f	4	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
25⅜	20⅝	PNBMtg .85g	40	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	PNB MRI wt	228	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
19	13⅝	Pneu Scl .50a	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6½	Pneumo Dy	18	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	9	
16⅞	8⅝	Poloron .56f	21	15⅝	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
18½	13⅝	Polych .73f	3	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½	
57½	49⅛	Pondrosa Sy	201	51½	54	51½	52⅞	+ ⅝
25⅛	12⅛	Potter Inst	19	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	Prairie Oil	13	13⅛	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
18	11⅛	Pratt Lamb 1	107	16⅝	18⅛	16⅝	18	+1
38⅞	33⅜	Prat L pf2.25	1	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅜	Pratt Rd .20	6	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	
70⅛	42½	PrentHall .76	23	45⅝	45⅞	45⅛	45⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10½	PresRlt A .80	3	12	12	12	12	— ⅜
14¼	10	PresRlt B .80	3	12	12½	12	12	— ⅛
		Presley Dev	133	47	47	44⅝	45⅛	
9⅝	6¼	Price Capital	40	7½	7½	7	7½	— ¼
28⅛	19⅛	Proler Stl 1g	38	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
10¼	8⅝	Prov Gas .64	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12¼	6	Prud RE .06f	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅞	+ ¼
27¾	19½	Prud Bdg .24	49	24¼	24¼	22¾	22¾	—1¼
7¼	4¼	ProdFnds .10	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11½	7½	Pubco Pll .15	42	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	
21⅞	10	PuntaGord 1s	37	17½	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
17½	10½	Puritan Fash	252	17½	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
14⅝	9	PutnamsS .34	22	10	10⅛	9⅞	10	
		R						
5¼	3	Ramer Ind	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅝	12⅝	RangerO Can	49	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Rapid Am wt	40	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	
29⅜	9	Rath Pack	107	18¼	18⅝	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅜
9⅜	5⅛	Ray Resrcs	19	6⅝	6⅝	6	6	
14⅝	6⅝	Raym Pr .40	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	7⅜	RB Indust	28	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13⅝	
10⅞	4½	Reading Ind	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
26⅝	21½	Real El 1.40a	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
17⅞	11⅞	RltInTr 1.27g	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
51¼	21⅛	Recrion Corp	14	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	REDM .10d	17	3	3	3	3	
3⅜	2	Reeves Telec	25	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	Rem Arm .80	7	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
22¼	17½	RepMtg 1.80a	60	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅝	RepMtgln wt	43	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
58⅝	32¼	ResrchCtl .08	158	57	57½	55	56⅞	— ⅛
11¼	7⅛	Reserve OG	73	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
10	6	Resistoflex	1	7	7	7	7	
9½	4½	ResortsIntl A	78	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	ResortsIntl B	2	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Restau Assoc	12	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	15⅝	Rex Noreco	26	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¼
19⅝	9½	RH Med Svcs	30	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	Riblet Prods	41	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
12½	5¼	Richford Ind	15	9½	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
26⅞	15	Richton Int	7	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
18⅝	9⅝	RicoArg Mng	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Riker Maxs	48	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Riker pf.20	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	14⅝	RioAlgom .40	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
6¼	4	RitterFin .16f	7	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	Robintech	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	6⅛	Roblin Ind	10	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅜
19¼	13¼	Rockway .80	4	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Rockwd Cmp	108	4⅜	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
29½	18½	Rogers Corp	3	21	21	21	21	— ⅛
26⅛	17⅝	Rollins Intl	36	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Ronco Telepr	28	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
36	23⅝	RownDrl .21g	14	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	—1⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Rowland Pd	2	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11⅛	Roval Amer	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	RoyBusn .25g	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅝	11	Royalinn Am	14	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
10¼	7½	RoyPBch Col	17	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	16⅝	RPS Prod .19	x6	19	19	19	19	+ ⅜
6⅝	2⅝	RSC Indust	66	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	1⅜	Rupp Indust	17	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅜
7⅛	2⅝	Ru co Ind	53	3	3⅛	3	3	
4½	2⅝	Russeks Inc	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	7	RussIMll .30g	38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	28⅛	RustCraft .40	3	41	41⅛	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
85	66½	Ryan Homes	6	81	81	79	79⅛	—1½
37⅛	25⅝	Ryder Sys wt	46	35⅛	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
4	2	Ryersn Hay	1	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
		S						
36½	19	StJhnTrk .90	45	36⅝	37	36½	36½	+ ¼
18¾	11¼	Salem Corp	24	14⅛	14	14	14⅛	— ⅛
29½	19⅛	Samos Rsl	60	29⅛	29⅝	29¼	29⅛	
8	4⅛	SCarlos .59g	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
118¾	110	S DleG pf9.84	3	118	118	118	118	
102⅝	102⅝	SDleG pf7.80	1	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	— ⅛
15¼	13⅝	S Die G pf 1	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	S Die G pf.90	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
12⅝	7⅝	Sanitas .12	38	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Sargent Ind	72	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	Saturn Airwy	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
36⅛	24⅝	Savin B Mch	22	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	5⅛	Savoy Ind	24	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	SayreF .16f	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅝	15⅛	Scam Instru	14	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	Schenut .10p	1	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Schiller Ind	3	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
12¼	5½	Science Mgt	253	8⅛	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	6⅛	Scient Atlan	27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Scope Indust	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26⅛	16⅝	Scortex Corp	434	26⅝	27⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅝
34⅝	16⅝	ScottysH .10g	80	33⅛	34⅛	33	33⅞	+ ⅝
27⅞	17⅛	Scurry Rain	117	16⅝	17⅞	16½	17⅞	+ ⅝
12⅝	7⅝	SbdAlMill .50	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛

1971 High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First
15½	7⅝	Sea Containr	6	11
11¼	7⅝	SbdPlywd .10	29	10
12½	6⅛	Seabrok .09g	18	9⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Sealectro Cp	2	4⅛
25⅝	12	Sears Ind .44	4	15⅝
11⅝	7½	Season All	5	9⅝
22¼	13¼	Sec Mtgl .68g	28	18
23⅞	16½	SelasCorp .32	x57	19½
9⅝	5⅝	Seligmn Latz	31	7½
9¼	5½	Semtech .21f	4	7⅝
6⅛	3	Sequoyah Ind	362	4⅝
25½	17⅛	Service Cp In	40	19⅛
14½	10⅛	Servisco	52	14⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Servo Corp	14	4½
16⅞	11	Servotronic	7	13⅝
15½	10	Seton Co .5	1	12⅝
20	11½	SGL Inds1.19f	9	12⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Shaer Sh .16	3	4⅝
7½	4⅝	Shahmoon Ind	1	5⅝
8½	4	Shattck Denn	12	4⅝
14½	9⅝	ShellRes .05e	60	11⅛
54⅝	34⅝	Sherwod Med	32	37
16	9	Sierra P Ind	113	16
21	7⅝	Sierracin Cp	4	14⅛
8⅞	5	Sigma Inst	2	5½
11⅛	6⅝	Signet Cp .30	5	8
9⅝	5⅛	Simco St .20b	2	6
10	7⅝	Simkins .50	4	8⅛
15	7¼	Simpxin .50f	10	9⅝
22¼	12⅝	Simplex Wire	2	13⅝
33⅝	19	Sin VenOil 2a	z220	21⅝
8⅝	5⅝	Sitkin SmRfg	11	5⅝
15⅝	9½	Sky City Strs	8	12⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Slick Corp	168	14½
31¾	22	Slick pfA 1.75	83	30⅜
6½	3⅝	SMD Ind	10	5⅝
19⅝	11⅝	Solitron	75	13⅛
34	22	Sonder Brdct	27	25⅝
23⅜	12⅝	Soundsn .10g	41	15½
10½	8½	Soest Ca .64a	2	10⅛
115¼	105½	SCE pf8.70	3	114
22¼	16⅛	SC 5.80pf 1.45	6	19⅝
25	20⅝	SC 5.20pf 1.30	19	21⅞
17	13½	SC 4.32pf 1.08	1	15⅛
16⅝	13⅛	SC 4.24pf 1.06	5	14⅝
16⅝	13⅝	SC 4.08pf 1.02	1	14
6¼	4⅝	Sou Real Ut	7	5
49⅛	37⅝	Sou Roy 1.2 0	2	45⅛
27¼	15⅛	Swst For Ind	42	18⅛
17½	12	Swn Inv .70	8	15⅛
26⅝	9⅝	Specty Rest	64	20⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Spector Ind	41	13⅛
13½	5⅝	Sped OP .36f	6	8
15⅝	7⅝	Spencer Cos	29	11⅛
9⅝	6⅝	SSP Ind .12g	7	7⅝
18	10⅝	Std Allian .80	1	11½
6⅝	3⅝	Std Containr	2	3⅝
27⅝	17⅝	Std Coosa .80	1	18⅝
8⅝	5½	Std Dred .20a	20	5⅝
20⅝	16⅝	StDred pf1.60	z250	17½
28⅝	19½	Std Mot A .42	30	28⅛
8⅝	5½	Std Pac Corp	8	5½
41⅝	22⅝	Std Prod 1.40	3	40⅛
24⅝	21⅝	Std Shrs .62f	1	23⅛
13⅞	8⅝	Std Thomsn	5	13⅛
13⅝	6½	StanlyAv .67f	17	10½
5¼	2	Stanwick Cp	8	3⅛
18½	12	Star Smkt .60	4	13
25¼	21⅛	State Mi .31g	39	24⅛
20	10⅝	Statham Ins	11	16⅝
12⅝	6½	Steelmet Inc	2	8
5⅝	2⅝	Stellar Ind	3	2⅝
31⅝	21¼	Stepan Ch .52	4	29⅝
5¼	2⅝	Sterl Electr	33	3
6⅝	3⅝	Sterl Extrudr	6	3⅝
7	4	Sterl Pre .20f	27	5⅝
11⅞	6½	SternMtl .06p	16	7⅝
33	19	Sternco A	70	31⅝
28½	19½	Stop Shop .90	28	23⅛
58⅝	34⅝	STP Corp .60	53	37⅝
11⅝	4⅝	Stratton Grp	30	5½
9⅝	5⅝	Struthr Wells	53	
29	15	Suave Sh .33f	15	25
5⅝	3	Summit Org	1	3½
31⅝	16	Sun Elec .40	12	29⅝
4⅝	3⅝	Supercr .08e	1	3½
17⅛	8½	Super In .05g	10	10⅝
16	11¼	Sup Surg Mf	114	14⅝
32⅝	14⅛	Superscope	14	19⅝
4	2⅛	Supronics	2	2⅝
11⅞	6⅝	Susquehafa	106	10⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Susque pf.25p	7	13
23⅜	15⅛	Sutro M 1.26g	88	23
12⅛	7¼	Synaloy .45g	38	11⅛
81	36⅝	Syntex .40	455	71⅛
18⅝	7⅝	System Eng	49	9
		T		
18⅝	13¼	Tasty B .88b	3	15⅝
19⅝	9⅝	Tech Aerofo	144	14⅝
3⅝	1½	Tech Sym Cp	17	2⅛
17½	10	Technic Oper	31	13
4⅛	2⅛	Technic Tape	30	2⅝
16⅝	11⅛	Technicolor	62	14⅛
20	6⅝	Teleflex Inc	8	17⅛
91	56½	Telepromtr	318	91
11⅛	5⅝	Tenna Corp	29	6⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Tenneco wt	44	7⅝
5⅝	3⅛	Tenney Eng	2	3⅛
19⅝	11⅛	Teradyne Inc	2	15⅛
24⅝	4⅝	Term Huds	116	17⅝
35	23⅝	Tesoro Pet	86	28
9⅝	3⅝	Texstar	12	7⅝
25	15¼	Textron wt	11	23⅝
7½	4	TFI Co Inc	23	4⅝
15⅛	10⅝	ThorMkt .60d	15	12⅛
14⅝	11	Thrifmt .05p	6	11⅝
33⅝	23⅝	Tokheim .60	3	27⅝
63	54⅝	Tol Ed pf4.25	z50	57⅝
18	13⅝	X Tonka Cp .40	25	13⅝
19⅝	12⅝	Topper Corp	172	15
21⅛	15⅝	TorInCorp .40	7	15⅝
9 7-16	6⅝	Total Pet NA	13	7⅝
18⅝	14⅝	Total P pf .70	2	16⅝
11⅝	6	Town Cntry	24	9⅝
14	10⅝	Tran Lux .35	21	12⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Transair .02e	3	2⅝
23½	6⅛	TWA wt	127	20⅝
10⅝	3⅝	Treadw .37f	65	10⅛
11⅝	5	Tri State Mot	36	12⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Triang P .15e	44	24⅝
3⅝	2⅝	Tub Max .15g	15	3
12	7	Tyco Labs	85	8⅝
		U		
7⅝	3⅛	Udico Corp	5	3⅛
4⅝	2½	UIP Corp	28	2⅛
19⅛	3⅝	Unexcelled	64	13⅛
15	10	Un Finl .76f	3	13⅛
22½	18⅝	Un Invest .70	2	20
14⅝	9⅝	U St Om .30g	2	10⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Unam 1.52g	201	30⅝
11⅝	3⅝	Unam Tr wt	642	11⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Un Asbest .07	47	4 15-16
10⅛	3⅝	Unit Bd Cart	4	8⅝
6⅞	3⅝	UnBrands wt	102	4⅛
28	22	UnCoLin .30g	1	24⅝
13⅝	8¼	Un Dollr .10p	24	9⅝
7⅝	4⅝	Unit Foods	89	5⅛
7	4	UnNatl Corp	367	4⅛
2⅝	1½	UnNat Cp wt	32	1⅛
9⅝	7½	Un Nat pf.70	6	8⅛
51½	24	U PDve .50g	x108	39⅛
39⅛	19	US Filter	15	29
2⅝	18⅝	US LsoR .65g	22	21⅝
6⅞	4⅛	US Leasg wt	29	4⅝
22⅝	9¼	US Nat Rsrc	43	11⅝
10⅛	5	US Radium	23	7⅝
20⅞	17⅝	US Rltn 1.60	15	19⅝
7	5⅛	US Reducin	2	5⅝
9⅝	7⅝	US Ru R .50g	5	8
9½	5⅝	US Smelt wt	72	7⅛
14½	5½	Unitrode Cp	21	13⅛
4½	2⅝	Univ Cigar	1	2⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Unv Cont .15f	2	4⅝
23⅝	13⅝	Univ Mar Sc	11	13⅝
38¼	14⅝	Urls Bldg wt	1	27
11⅝	6⅝	URS Systems	19	6⅝
15⅛	13⅝	Utah IdSu .80	1	13⅝
		V		
20¼	14	VallesSt 1.15f	4	18⅝
11⅝	4⅝	Valley Met	58	9⅝
10	4½	Valmac Ind	6	7⅝
6⅝	4½	Valspar .09g	5	4⅝
26⅝	11¼	Van Dorn .32	3	22⅝
3½	1½	Vanguard Inf	53	1⅝
5⅞	1⅝	Varo Inc	27	2
26⅛	14⅝	Veeco Instru	14	20⅝
31⅝	14	VeniceInd .20	128	19⅝
10⅝	5⅝	Vernitron	22	7⅝
18	4⅝	Vesely Co	11	14⅝
53¼	26	Vetco Offsh	29	30⅝
10¼	6⅛	Viewlex	58	7⅝
14½	6	Vikoa Inc	95	8½
17⅝	7¼	Vintage Ent	85	12⅝
7⅝	4⅝	VLN Corp	29	6⅛
47⅝	36⅝	VLN Cp pf 3	1	42⅝
9⅝	6⅝	Vol Merch	11	6⅝
17⅝	7⅝	Voplex .30g	7	14
5⅝	3½	Vulc Corp .10	5	3
7	4⅝	Vulc Inc .30	5	5⅝
12½	10	Vulc Inc pf 1	1	12½
		W-Y-Z		
10⅛	6	Wab Mag .20	15	6⅝
27	17⅝	Wackhnt .28	8	16⅝
6½	3⅝	Wadell Equip	1	4⅝
20⅝	17⅝	WagnerEl .48	2	18⅝
17½	11⅝	Walco N .10d	1	11⅝
15⅝	10⅛	Ward CR Dg	80	14⅝
6	2⅝	Ward Fds wt	1	3⅝
13⅝	6	Wards Co .20	5	9
12⅝	10	Wash RIT .96	x38	11
7⅝	3⅝	Watsco .29f	1	4⅝
25½	18⅝	Weil McL .50	8	24⅝
11⅝	5⅝	Welman Co	19	6⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Weld Tu Am	1	6⅝
12⅝	7⅝	Wellco Ent	5	9⅝
6	2⅝	Wentworth	5	4
33⅝	26⅝	WestChP .72	23	32
9⅝	4⅝	Westates Ptf	19	4½
13⅝	6	Westby Fsh	143	8⅝
8⅝	5⅝	Westrn D Pet	71	8
25	17⅝	Wstn Fin .15e	10	24⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Westrn Orbis	16	4⅝
53⅝	33	West Un Intl	6	35⅝
16½	10⅝	Westrans Ind	16	13⅝
32⅝	20⅝	Whdab .60a	33	24⅝
14⅝	9⅝	Whitaker .50	4	12⅝
8⅝	3	Whitehall El	27	4
24⅝	17⅝	Whiting Cp 1	5	18⅝
7⅝	3	Whittakr wt	49	5⅝
4	2¼	Wichita Ind	34	2⅝
9½	4⅝	Wilcox Gibb	41	4⅝
24⅝	16⅛	Wmbouge	37	20⅝
8⅝	5⅛	Wilshire .14f	42	6⅝
8⅝	6⅝	Wilsn CtF .30	152	7⅝
30⅛	16⅝	WilsonCo 1.40	115	28⅝
13⅝	13⅝	Wilson Co wt	302	10⅛
12½	3⅝	Wilson Co wt	3	7⅝
10	7⅝	Wilson Br .37	x65	9⅝
10⅛	6⅝	Wilson Ph .12	30	8⅝
11⅝	8⅝	Wilsn Stn .40	247	10⅛
16⅝	13⅝	WilsonSut .60	1	15⅛
5⅝	3⅝	WilsonSp wt	7	4⅝
9⅝	7⅝	Winkelmn .40	3	7⅝
10⅝	6⅝	Wolvr Ind .40	20	9⅝
5⅝	1⅝	Wood Ind .63f	5	1⅝
18⅝	11⅝	Work Wr .60	5	13
8⅝	6⅝	Wrather Cp	71	8
2	1½	Wright Harg	6	7⅝
16⅝	9⅝	WTC Air .05e	5	15⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Wyand Ind	21	5⅝
20	13	Wynd pf.25	3	15⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Wyle Labs	19	4⅝
36⅝	22⅝	Wynn Oil	19	25⅝
9⅝	6⅝	Wyomising	2	5⅝
16⅝	8⅝	Yates Ind	47	10⅝
42	19⅝	Yonk Ra .80a	15	37⅝
6	3⅝	Zero Mfg .05	8	3⅝
24⅝	13⅝	Zim Hom .24	72	21⅝
6½	3⅝	Zion Foods	4	4

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	75.20
Algembank	271.50
Amrobank	56.40
A'damRubb.	42
Fokker	35.28
Heineken	238.50
H.V.A.	67
Holland-Am	89
Hoogovens	67.80
I.O.S. Ltd	50.58
I.P.I.	32⅝
K.L.M.	124.50
Philips new	36.90
Robeco	234.60
Rolinco	172
RoyalDutch	141
Unilever	117.30
Var.Machine.	99.50

Brussels

Arbed	4,370
Ast.d.Mines	1,780
Cock-Ougree	1,218
Electrobel	5,840
Lambert	1,815
Pétrofina	4,315
Ph.Gevaert	1,785
Soc.Générale	13,750
Solvay	2,695
Un.Minière	1,805

Düsseldorf

AEG	158.50
Aug.Thyssen	69.10
BASF	132
Bayer	128.50
Commerzbk	239.80
Conti.Gummi	102.50
Daimler-Benz	355
Demag	172.50
De~ ~ank	308.50
DresdeBank	267.50
Gels Bergw	95.60
Hoechster	141.80
Hoesch	61.70
Karstadt	338
Kaufhof	238
KHD	124.50
Lufthansa	65.50
Mannesmann	143.50
Metallges	323
RheinStahl	70
RWE new	180
Siemens	199.50
Volkswagen	138
~eba	158

London

Anglo-AmCp	3.10
Anglo-Amin	17.75
BarclayBank	5.86
BeechamGr.	3.40
Bowater	1.69
BritAmTob.	3.40
Brit.Oxygen	0.57
Brit.Petrole	6.04
Brit.LeyM	0.44½
Chartered	2.31
Courtaulds	1.30
Chrysler	0.23
Daggafont	0.08
DeBeer Def.	2.16
Decca Rec.	2.02
Distillers	1.62
Dunlop	1.42
EMus.Ind	1.55
FreeStGed	5.70
GEC	1.56½
Glaxo Gr	4.23
Gt.Univ	4.36
Guinness	1.77
Hawker-Sidd	2.36
Hudson-Bay	9.50
ImpChem	3.32
IOS Mgt new	$2.50
Mar&Spen.	3.06
MetalBox.	4.16
Nichols	0.37
RandMines	1.58
Bank-Org	8.75
RoyalDutch	20.75
R.T.Z.	2.18
Shell	3.85
Tube Invest.	4.38
Union Corp.	7.66
Vickers	0.80
WarL3½	40.87½
West De~	3.85
West Drief.	8.75
West Hold.	8.40
West Mi~	1.35
Woolworth	0.78½
ZCI	0.44

Milan

Fiat	2,180
Finsider	410
Generali	49,300
Italsider	457
LaRinas	238
Montedis	652
Olivetti	1,911
Pirelli	1,961
SniaVisco	1,828
Te~	123

Paris

AirLiquide	382
Béghin	455
BNCI	12.80
Can Pacific	362.80
C.G.E.	428
C.S.F.	100.50
Citroën	95.10
CieBancaire	635
Créd.Comm.	161
Créd.Lyonn.	—
DeBeers	30.10
EssoStand.	147
Fin.Par.BP	230
Fr.Pétroles	228.40
GerDan.	455
IBM	1,768
ImpOil	105.80
IntNickCan	189.80
Mach.Bull	83.30
Michelin	1,207
Mobil	289.90
Nickel (Le)	169
OmniumPét	262
PathéMarc	54.40
Péchiney	158
Peugeot	256.50
Radio Techn	208.20
Rh.Poulenc	201
Rio Tinto	30.20
RoyalDutch	230.20
St.Gobain	138.90
Schneider	211.50
Shell	127.30
Simca	88
Soc.Générale	23.45
SuezCieFin	290
Thomson	111
Ugine-Kuhl	173.10
Young~	—

Zurich

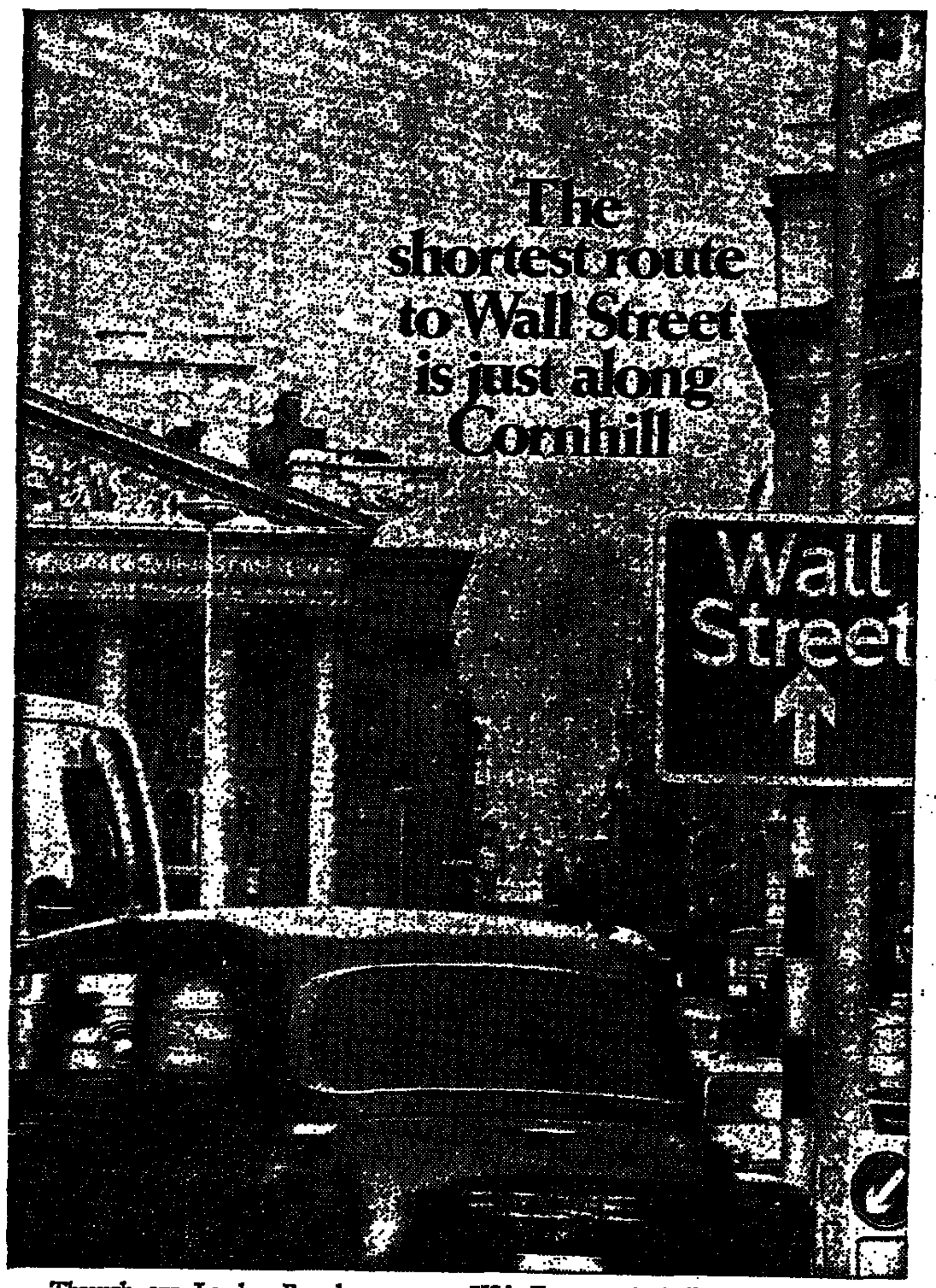
Alusuisse	2,325
B.Boveri	1,175
Ciba-Geigy	2,695
Cr.Suisse	3,550
Fischer	1,257
Hof.Roche b/	171,000
Nestlé	3,120
Sandoz	4,275
Sté B.Suisse	3,665
Sulzer	3,340
U.B. Suisse	4,070

*Ex dividend.

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	1971 High	1971 Low
Amsterdam	109.7	110.4	128.0	109.7
Brussels	103.12	101.71	106.74	93.14
Frankfurt	128.63	130.97	148.14	119.43
London 30	427.7	429.6	430.8	305.8
London 500	190.42	190.63	190.63	132.46
Milan	46.66	46.20	60.09	46.20
Paris	97.2	97.1	104.8	96.8
Sydney	451.79	454.46	518.51	449.90
Tokyo (n)	179.69	179.00	209.00	148.05
Tokyo (o)	2341.19	2325.52	2740.98	1981.74
Zurich	354.5	354.4	357.1	307.3

(n) new. (o) old.



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هكذا من الأصل

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Sept. 9, 1971

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2700 Dynam	.93	.93	.93	+.01
10800 Francan	4.80	4.45	4.80	+.30
300 Gt Cdn Oil	3.25	3.25	3.25	+.10
500 Gt Plain	33.87	33.62	33.87	+.12
3400 Nat Petro	3.30	3.19	3.20	—.05
16840 Num OG	12.75	12.12	12.25	—.25
11444 PanOcean	13.87	13.37	13.87	+.50
3000 Petrol	1.40	1.35	1.40	
4550 Place G	1.25	1.22	1.24	—.01
4625 Siebens	8.85	8.80	8.85	
7520 Spooner	1.84	1.79	1.80	—.04

Total sales 2,330,200 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Sept. 9, 1971

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Thursday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.33	5.44
Aberdn	2.27	2.49
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	7.21	7.90
Incom	4.63	5.07
Insur	10.57	11.58
Advisrs	5.55	6.07
Aetna F	10.77	11.77
Affiliatd	7.48	8.09
Afuture F	11.29	11.29
AllAm Fd	.65	.93
Allstate	11.76	12.65
Alpha	13.32	14.56
Amcap	unavail	
Am Bus	3.34	3.61
Am Diver	11.10	12.13
Am Equity	5.51	6.24
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.19	0.04
Incme	9.37	10.24
Invest	8.98	9.81
Specl	9.19	
Stock	9.21	10.07
Am Grth	6.95	7160
Am Inv	5.87	5.87
Am Mutl	9.64	10.54
AmN Gth	unavail	
Anchor Group:		
Capit	8.71	9.55
Grwth	12.02	13.17
Incme	8.25	9.04
Fd Inv	9.47	10.38
Vent	46.11	50.53
Astron	4.83	5.28
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.91	6.4[illegible]
Fnd B	8.21	8.92
Stock	6.26	6.84
Scien	4.89	5.32
Babson	9.67	9.67
Bayrk Fd	8.82	9.64
Bayrk Gr	5.86	6.40
Beacn Hil	11.00	11.00
Beacn In	14.26	14.26
Berg Ken	9.61	9.61
Berk Gth	6.25	6.74
Bondstk	6.76	7.39
Bostn Stk	8.27	9.04
Bost Fdn	11.41	12.51
Bost Fnd	8.34	9.11
Brwn Fd	4.01	4.38
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	15.52	17.10
Candn	19.86	21.75
Divid	3.81	4.18
NatW S	10.38	11.37
NY Vnt	11.80	12.92
Burnh Fd	12.38	12.38
Bus Mgt	7.64	8.37
CG Fund	10.37	11.21
Canam	8.31	8.89
Capit Gth	3.71	4.07
Capit Sh	6.66	7.52
Cap Trin	13.67	14.94
Centry Sh	14.64	16.00
Channing Funds:		
Balan	12.17	13.38
Com St	1.79	1.96
Grwth	6.09	6.66
Incom	7.74	8.46
Specl	1.99	2.17
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	8.27	9.04
Fund	10.88	11.89
Front	93.40	
Shrhld	12.41	13.56
Specl	10.49	11.68
Chemicl	19.50	20.93
Colonial:		
Equity	4.44	4.85
Fund	11.37	12.43
Grwth	6.70	7.32
Incom	10.10	11.04
Vent	5.51	6.02
Colu Grth	14.62	14.62
ComS Bd	5.46	5.97
Cwlth AB	unavail	
Cwlth C	unavail	
Comp As	7.70	8.44
Comp Cp	7.01	7.68
Comp Bd	9.53	10.26
Comp Fd	10.11	10.99
Concord	unavail	
Cons Inv	12.09	12.25
Constel G	6.18	6.75
Cont Mut	9.17	9.17
Cont Gth	10.55	10.66
Corp Ldr	16.43	17.98
Ctry Cap	14.22	15.37
Crn WDiv	6.20	6.78
Crn WDel	7.35	8.03
deVegh	73.24	73.24
Delaware Group:		
Decat	12.42	13.57
Delaw	13.66	14.93
Delta	7.85	8.58
Dir Cap	6.88	7.54
Dodg Cox	15.53	15.93
Drexel	14.58	14.58
Dreyf Fd	12.55	13.75
Dreyf Lv	15.29	16.87
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.36	11.32
Grwth	14.10	15.41
Incom	6.52	7.13
Specl	9.94	10.86
Stock	14.36	15.69
Ebrsidt	13.99	15.29
Edie Spl	24.03	24.00
Egret Gt	13.43	14.57
Eilun Tr	19.74	
Emer Sec	6.37	6.96
Energy	13.37	13.37
Equity	9.55	10.44
Equit Gth	9.39	10.29
Equit Pro	4.18	4.58
Fairfld	10.63	11.62
Farm Bu	10.52	10.22
Fidelity Group:		
Capit	12.56	13.73
Contfd	9.34	10.21
Dstny	6.87	
Essex	13.89	15.18
Evrst	13.13	14.35
Fidel	16.72	18.27
Puritn	10.48	11.45
Salem	5.63	6.15
Trend	25.14	27.48
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.48	4.90
Indust	3.95	4.33
Incom	6.14	6.73
Vent	4.36	4.77
FstFd Va	11.98	13.09
Fst Investors:		
Disco	7.62	8.35
Grwth	10.45	11.45
Stock	9.98	10.94
Fst Mult	9.44	9.59
Fst Nat	7.56	8.26
Fst Sierr	unavail	
Fnd Gth	5.01	5.48
Founders Group:		
Grwth	16.85	18.36
Incom	13.97	15.27
Mutal	9.05	9.89
Specl	11.60	12.68
Foursq	10.71	11.70
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.08	9.95
Grwth	6.72	7.36
Utils	5.73	6.28
Incom	2.13	2.33
US Gov	10.57	11.58
FdF Dcp	10.83	10.83
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	10.10	11.04
Impac	8.84	9.66
Ind Trd	13.57	14.83
Pilot	8.13	8.89
Frd Am	8.81	9.65
Gateway	10.10	10.92
GES&S	33.41	
Gen Sec	9.83	9.83
Gibraltr	7.40	7.7
Group Sec:		
Apex	8.84	9.67
Balan	9.01	9.85
Com St	13.14	14.37
GrthFd A	8.74	9.54
Grth Ind	21.74	21.74
Guard M	26.89	26.89
Hamilton:		
Fd HFI	4.91	5.37
Grwth	8.10	8.85
Incom	6.25	6.86
H&C Fd	14.33	14.33
H&C Lev	11.68	11.68
Hedb Gor	8.46	8.46
Hedge	11.95	13.10
Haritge	2.51	2.75
Hor Man	16.79	17.49
ICM Fir	8.37	9.18
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.18	4.57
Incom	4.74	.52
Trus sh	12.27	13.41
Trus un	3.30	
Imp Cap	10.44	11.41
Imp Gth	8.14	8.90
IncF Am	14.12	15.43
IncF Bos	7.26	7.76
Industry	5.06	5.51
INTGN	10.21	11.03
ICA	14.13	15.44
Inv Guid	10.07	10.07
Inv Indic	7.54	
Inves Bos	12.18	13.31
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.42	5.89
Mutl	10.24	11.13
Prog	5.03	5.46
Stock	20.35	22.12
Select	9.22	10.02
Var Py	8.06	8.77
Inv Resh	5.21	5.69
Istel	22.64	23.36
Ivy	unavail	
J Hanck	8.16	8.87
Johnstn	24.44	24.44
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	11.27	12.46
Cus B1	18.91	19.78
Cus B2	20.18	22.12
Cus B4	8.66	9.49
Cus K1	8.07	8.82
Cus K2	5.82	6.38
Cus S1	20.39	22.35
Cus S2	10.98	12.03
Cus S3	8.78	9.62
Cus S4	5.32	5.83
Polar	4.33	4.73
Knickb	7.65	8.38
Knick Gt	10.06	11.02
Lenox Fd	6.78	7.41
Lex Grth	10.80	11.80
Lex Rsh	17.05	18.63
Lbrty Fd	6.79	7.42
Life Stk	4.30	4.89
Life Inv	8.74	9.55
Linc Nat	11.69	12.78
Ling	5.10	9.00
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	29.91	29.91
Capit	12.20	12.20
Mut	15.23	15.23
Lord Abt	11.09	
Luth Bro	12.19	13.32
Magna In	8.94	9.77
Manhtn	5.45	5.96
Mkt Gth	6.32	6.22
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.61	9.44
Indep	6.98	7.65
Mass	11.73	12.85
Mass Financl:		
MIT	14.57	15.92
MIG	13.16	14.38
MID	15.63	17.08
Mates	4.03	4.03
Mathers	14.14	14.14
Mid AM	5.89	6.44
Moody	12.73	12.73
Moody's	12.85	12.85
MIF Fd	9.08	9.82
MIF Gth	5.88	6.36
MuUS Gv	10.34	10.50
M OmaG	6.27	6.85
M Omahl	11.12	12.09
Mut Shrs	17.07	17.07
Mut Trst	2.01	2.01
NEA Mut	10.86	11.08
Nat Ind	11.51	11.51
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	11.22	12.26
Bond	5.12	5.60
Divid	4.45	4.86
Grwth	9.69	10.59
Pf Stk	7.35	8.03
Incom	5.44	5.95
Stock	8.21	8.97
Nel Grth	10.15	11.03
Nel Side	16.62	18.20
Neuw Cat	6.72	7.36
Neuw Fd	11.85	12.95
New Wld	13.26	14.10
Newton	15.93	17.38
Nich Strg	17.87	17.87
Noreast	15.25	15.25
Oceangr	7.70	7.70
Omega	6.97	7.09
100 Fund	14.76	16.13
101 Fund	9.43	10.31
One WmS	16.59	16.59
ONeill	12.43	12.43
Oppenh	8.93	9.76
Opp AIM	12.96	14.16
OTC Sec	10.72	11.66
Param M	9.67	9.91
Paul Rvr	8.71	
Penn Sq	8.38	8.38
Pa Mut	4.60	4.60
Phila	15.75	17.26
Pilgrim	10.52	11.50
Pine St	11.77	11.77
Pion Ent	8.15	8.91
Pion Fnd	11.94	13.05
Plan Inv	11.84	12.94
Pligrth	13.78	15.06
Price Funds:		
Grwth	28.47	28.47
N Era	10.44	10.44
N Horiz	32.47	32.47
Pro Fund	10.88	10.88
Pro Portf	7.05	7.71
Prog Fd	5.82	6.36
Provid	5.08	5.55
Pru SIP	10.92	11.93
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	8.82	9.64
Georg	15.15	16.56
Grwth	11.08	12.11
Incom	8.44	9.22
Invest	8.75	9.56
Vista	9.45	10.33
Voyag	8.25	9.03
Revere	10.86	11.87
Rinfret	15.90	16.25
Sagitars	3.49	3.49
Schustr	16.88	18.47
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	14.31	14.56
Specl	unavail	
Balan	16.14	16.14
Com St	10.64	10.64
Security Funds:		
Equity	3.91	4.28
Invest	8.45	9.26
Ultra	8.68	9.51
Selid Am	unavail	
SelhSpecS	unavail	
Sent Gm	9.16	9.96
Sentry F	14.72	16.00
Sham Fd	11.79	11.79
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	4.58	5.01
Entrp	6.82	7.45
Fletr C	6.38	
Flet Fd	5.40	
Harbr	8.58	9.38
Pace	9.59	10.48
Shear Ap	31.89	34.85
Shear Inv	11.79	12.89
Sherm D	16.02	16.02
Side Fd	10.25	11.23
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	9.55	10.44
Invest	11.79	12.89
Trust	9.12	9.97
Smith B	10.95	10.95
Sw Invs	9.32	10.08
Swin Gr	7.67	8.29
Sover Inv	13.82	15.13
Spectra	7.52	8.24
StFrm Gt	4.83	4.83
State St	49.46	49.80
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	4.19	4.59
Asso F	1.36	1.49
Fiduc	7.08	7.76
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	21.35	21.35
Cap O	10.03	10.03
Stock	15.18	15.18
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	7174	8.48
Sumit	11.35	12.44
Tech	7.91	8.62
Sync Gth	9.83	10.74
TMR App	14.45	15.79
Teacher	10.84	11.29
Technicl	2.99	3.27
Temp Gt	24.95	27.26
Twnr Cap	5.71	6.24
Trns Cap	unavail	
Trav Eq	11.03	12.09
Tudr Hed	12.91	12.91
TwnC Gt	3.09	3.39
TwnC Inc	4.16	4.56
USAA Gr	10.82	10.82
Unit Mut	unavail	
Unifund	11.22	12.26
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	15.20	16.61
Nat Inv	8.57	9.37
U Cap	11.64	12.72
Whtsh	13.78	15.06
United Funds:		
Accm	7.88	8.64
Con Gr	13.04	14.29
Con Inc	12.04	13.19
Incom	14.52	15.91
Scien	8.30	9.10
Vang	10.04	11.00
U Fd Can	7.68	8.39
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	7.07	7.75
Incom	5.26	5.76
Spl Sit	5.70	6.25
VnceS sql	9.70	10.60
Vandrbt	7.11	7.77
Vangd	4.89	5.34
Vantg TN	10.68	11.67
Var In P	4.88	5.00
Viking	6.64	7.22
Wall St G	9.15	10.00
Wash M	13.10	14.32
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	22.18	22.53
Ivest	16.82	18.35
Morg	11.56	12.63
Techv	8.31	
Trust	12.48	13.64
Wellsl	12.70	13.88
Wellin	11.73	12.82
Windr	9.98	10.91
West Ind	unavail	
Wincp Fd	5.44	5.9
Winfield	4.42	4.83
Wisc Fd	6.87	7.51
Worth	3.11	3.11
Zeigler	10.47	11.44

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 5¼-81	91½	92½
Aerop Paris 9-85	99¾	100¾
Amax 8¾-86	96¼	97¼
Am Brands 8-81	94¾	95¾
Ameribas 7¾-73	96	97
Atlas Cop. 9½-85	100½	101½
Beat Foods 9-85	101	102
Beecham 3¾-86	93	94
Bendix 8-77	95¼	96¼
Borg Warn 8-73	96¼	97¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	94¾	95¾
Cabot 9½-80	101½	102½
C.N.PTT 8-86	90½	91½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	96¾	97¾
Chevron 7-80	89	90
Chrysler 7-84	85	86
C.Lafarge 8¾-86	94½	95½
CNA Overs 9-75	99½	100½
Conoco 8-86	91¾	92¾
ContOil 9½-85	101¼	102¼
ContOil 7-80	88½	89½
Cont Tele 9-82	100¼	101¼
Cont Tel 8¾-86	92½	93½
Copen City 8-84	92½	93½
Copen City 9-85	99½	100½
Copen Tel 9-85	99½	100½
Copen Tel 8½-86	94	95
Corning 8¾-86	98	99
Courtaulds 9-82	99¾	100¾
Courtaulds 9¼-85	99½	100½
CutlerHam 7½-80	91	93
Danmark 9-82	99½	100½
Denmark 9¼-85	100¼	101¼
EIB 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
El.France 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Erap 9-82	98½	99½
Ericsson 9¼-85	99¾	100¾
Esso 9-85	101½	102½
Esso 8-86	95¼	96¼
Ferrovie 8¾-86	99¼	100¼
FinlMigBk 8½-86	92	93
Ford 8-81	98½	99½
GDF 9-85	99¾	100¾
Gen Mills 7-80	87½	88½
Gen Mills 8-86	92½	93½
Granges 8½-89	93½	94½
Gr.Metro 9¼-86	99¼	100¼
Gus 8½-86	93½	94½
Hambros 9½-85	102	103
Hamersley 9½-86	99¾	100¾
Hawker Sid 9-75	99½	100½
Honda 7½-81	90	91
Iceland 8¾-86	93	94
I.S.E. 9-85	99½	100½
ISE 8¾-86	93	94
Ireland 9-85	97¾	98¾
Ireland 8¾-80	91	92
Kimberley 8½-86	95¾	96¾
MassFerg 9-82	99½	100½
Mobil Int 7-86	85½	86½
Monsanto 8¾-85	98½	99½
Montagu Ir 9½-85	102¾	103¾
Montreal 9-85	100½	101½
N.Brunsw 8¾-79	102½	103½
Newfoundld 8¾-79	93½	94½
NipponEl 7½-81	90½	91½
NovaScotia 9-85	99¼	100¼
OntarioHyd 8½-86	93¼	94¼
Oslo 9-85	100	101
OtisElev 8¾-85	97½	98½
Pechiney 9-85	98½	99½
QuebecCity 9-82	100½	101½
QuebecHyd 8-74/79	96¼	97¼
QuebecHydr 9¾-8	102	103
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	92½	93½
QuebecProv 9-85	100	101
Queensland 9-82	97¾	98¾
Richardson 8¾-85	98½	99½
SFE 9-75	98½	99½
Siemens 9-85	100	101
Sira Kvina 9-85	99½	100½
Transocean 7-80	87¾	88¾
Transocean 8-84	93	94
Transocean 9-85	100¾	101¾
Transocean 8-86	92½	93½
TRW 7¼-83	86	87
UnitMerch 9-82	97¼	98¼

Floating Rates

Autopista 9¾-75	99	100
Enel 3¼-80	98¼	99¼
GeneralCa 7½-80	97¼	97¾
Insilco 8¼-83	98½	99
Pepsi 6¾-80	97¾	97¾
Argentine 8¼-77	97½	98½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88	78½	79½
Amoco 5½-84	98½	99½
Apco 6-87	83½	84½
Alusuisse 4¾-87	79	80
Amer Can 4¾-83	78¼	79¼
Am Tob 5¼-83	121½	122½
Asahi 8¼-84	101½	102½
Ashland 5-88	76	77
Beat Foods 7¼-90	119	120
Chevron 5-93	99¾	100¾
Chasebr 6¼-84	108¼	109¼
Chrysler 4¾-88	67¼	68¼
Chrysler 5-88	73	74
Cont Tele 5½-88	95½	97½
Cumminsint 5-83	138	139
Dai Nippon 6¾-86	117½	118½
EquityF 5¼-89	90	91
EastKodak 4½-88	101	102
Fed.Dept. 4½-85	116¼	117¼
Firestone 5-88	101½	102½
Ford 5-83	101¼	102¼
Ford 6-86	110¼	111¼
Fuji Photo 6¾-85	150	155
GenElec 4¼-85	103	104
GenFoods 4¾-82	95½	96½
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	85½
Hitachi 6¾-84	88½	89½
Holiday Inns 5-85	126	127
Honeywell 5-83	115	116
I.S.E. 5-88	110¼	111¼
I.S.E. 6¼-89	109½	110½
Hoh 6½-89	102½	103½
J. Logan 4¾-83	102½	103½
W. Kidde 5-80	67¾	68¾
Komatsu 6¼-84	92½	93½
Kubota 6½-84	91½	92½
Leasco 5-88	72½	73½
Leasco Inf 5-89	59½	60½
LTV 5-88	44	45
MarMidland 5-88	97	98
Michelin 6-85	105½	106½
Miles 4¾-93	93½	94½
Mitsubishi 7-85	94	95
MitsubShoji 7½-85	105½	106½
Mitsui 6½-83	100	105
Motorola 4½-83	108¼	109¼
MurphyOil 5-89	84½	85½
Nabisco 5¼-83	103¾	104¾
Owens Ill 5-77	101	102
PanAm 5¼-88	63	64
Penny J.C. 6-89	128½	129½
Pepsico 4½-81	131½	132½
PhilMor 4¾-89	186	187
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	80	81
R.C.A. 5-88	91¾	92¾
Revlon 4¾-83	108	109
ReynoldsM 5-88	76	77
Searle 4¾-83	125	126
Texaco 4½-88	88¾	89¾
Toshiba 6½-85	85½	86½
20th Cent. 5-87	55	56
Tyco 5-84	51½	52½
UnionCarb 4¾-82	97½	98½
Utahinll 5¼-83	185	187
WardFoods 5¾-88	68½	69½
WarnLam 4¼-88	127½	128½

*Ex-dividend.

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med	Long	Conv
Yesterday	95.53	87.91	111.73
Previous	95.43	87.70	111.44

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Italy .... Lire	13,800	7,200
Lebanon (air) ... $	33.50	17.50
Luxembourg L.Fr.	1,100	575
Netherlands ... Fl.	80.00	42.00
Norway (air) N.Kr.	177	92
Portugal (air) Esc	634.00	331.50
Spain (air) ... Ptas.	1,650	810
Sweden (air) Sw.Kr.	147.00	76.00
Switzerland S.Fr.	95.50	50.00
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SIEMENS

Siemens shareholders top 300,000

60,000 German employees and pensioners bought Siemens shares this spring.

Siemens shareholders now number *more than 300,000, compared with* 290,000 in 1970. Our shareholder community has increased sevenfold over the past 20 years, nearly tripling during the past decade, with new groups in the investing public showing interest in Siemens.

A higher volume of new orders, a sharply rising sales volume and an earnings plateau marked the first eight months of the current fiscal year which began October 1, 1970. Compared with the same period last year, new orders rose 6 percent, reaching 3.1 billion dollars. This figure is expected to *increase to 4.5 billion dollars by the* end of the fiscal year.

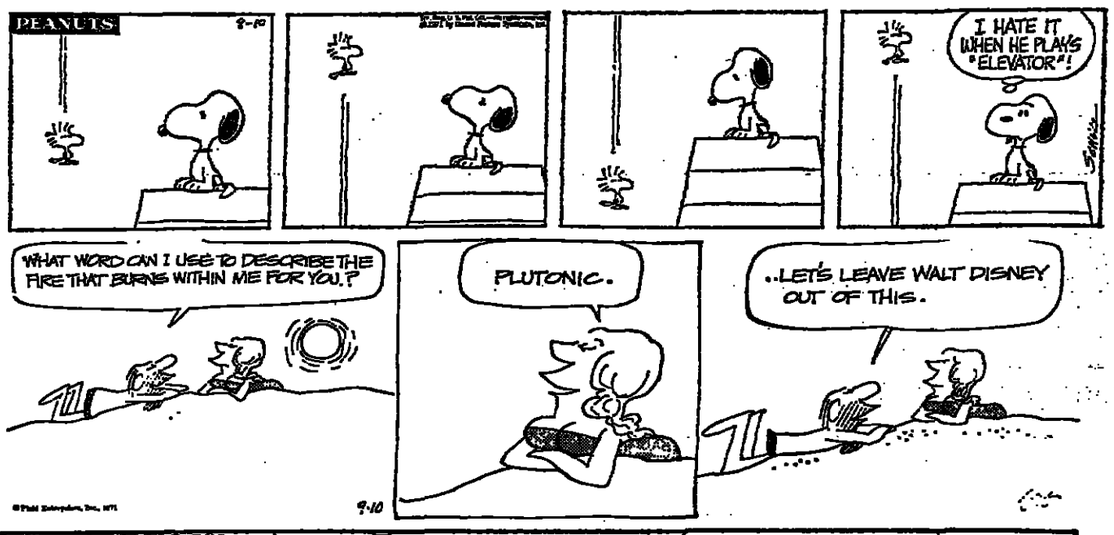
During the first eight fiscal months, orders on hand increased by 15 percent to approximately 4 billion dollars. By adding to their capacities, we have normalized the overall utilization of facilities. However, while capacities continue to be strained in certain areas, full employment is not ensured in others. At present, about 4 percent of our personnel in Germany is working a short week.

Worldwide sales climbed 19 percent to 2.5 billion dollars, with foreign sales *accounting for 1.1 billion dollars. For* the current fiscal year, we anticipate a 15 percent increase, for a total volume of 4.1 billion dollars. Earnings will be roughly on a par with last year's; an adequate allocation to general reserves will, however, be precluded. Personnel in Germany was reduced by 3,000 to 231,000 employees, while foreign personnel was increased by 4,000 to 70,000 employees. In both the current and coming fiscal year, we will effect capital outlays of approximately 254 million dollars.

(Exchange rate as at end of May 1971)

Siemens AG

PEANUTS



B.C.

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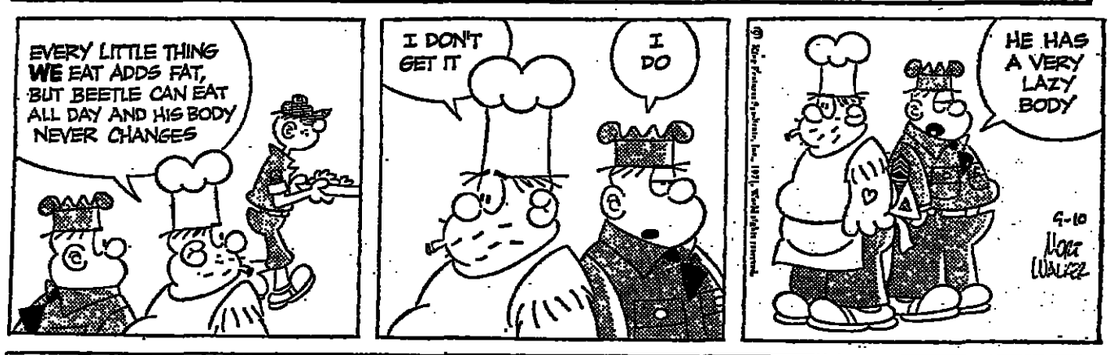
BEETLE BAILEY



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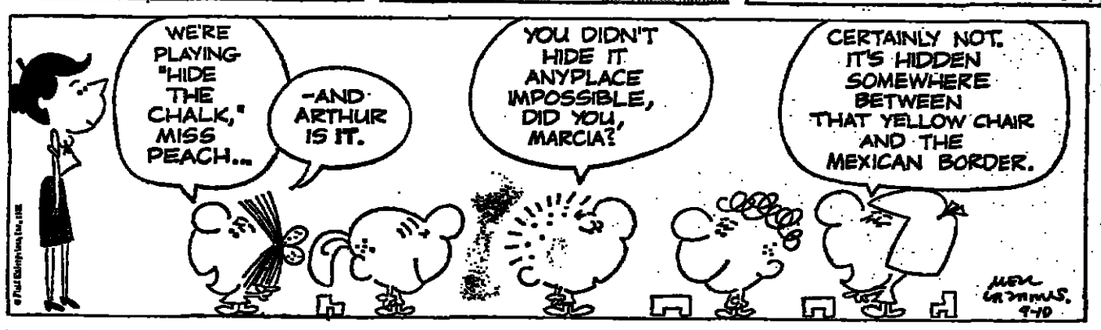

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When to make an opening lead in partner's suit and when not to is often a close question. From a morale point of view it is perhaps best to do the obvious and lead his suit, for a wrong decision on those lines will irritate him less than the converse.

Nevertheless, there are many hands on which the opening leader wishes he had gone his own way. A case in point is the diagramed deal from a recent match.

Three no-trump would have been an easy contract for North-South but they landed in five clubs by the route shown.

West saw no reason to do anything but lead his partner's suit, and eventually regretted his decision. It is obvious that a diamond lead would have beaten the contract.

After the opening heart lead, East won with the ace and returned a trump. Clearly a shift to spades or diamonds from his side would have given the declarer a crucial trick.

The declarer then proceeded to make five clubs by brilliant play. He won the club return in dummy, led to the heart king and ruffed the jack. Four more trump leads produced this position:

NORTH
♠ A K 10
♡ —
◇ K 10
♣ —

WEST
♠ 8 7 5
♡ —
◇ 9 7
♣ —

EAST
♠ Q 9 6
♡ —
◇ A Q
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ J
♡ —
◇ J 6 2
♣ 7

East's opening bid suggested that he held all the missing high cards, and South was proceeding on that assumption. He led his last trump, and his view of the situation was confirmed when he threw the diamond ten from dummy and East parted with the diamond queen. It was clear that East's last four cards were the diamond ace and the spade queen twice guarded. The spade jack was led to the king in dummy, and the lead of the diamond king endplayed East.

NORTH
♠ A K 10
♡ 4 3
◇ K 10 3
♣ A K J 10 8

WEST
♠ 8 7 5 4 3 2
♡ 9 8 7
◇ 9 7 5
♣ 2

EAST (D)
♠ Q 9 6
♡ A Q 10 5 2
◇ A Q 8 4
♣ 6

SOUTH
♠ J
♡ K J 6
◇ J 6 2
♣ Q 9 7 5 4 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

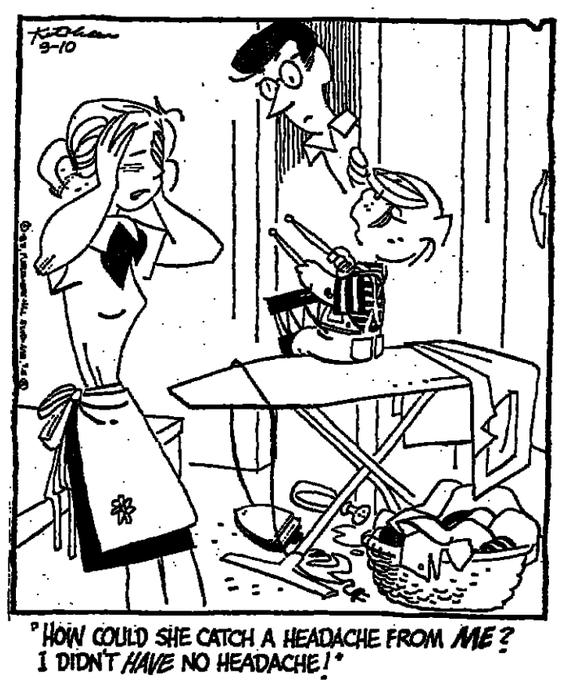
East	South	West	North
1 ♡	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	2 ♣	Pass	4 ♣
Pass	5 ♣	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the heart nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

S	H	A	M	E		A	P	E	R		T	S	P	
H	A	Z	E	R		N	A	V	I	G	A	T	O	R
E	L	U	D	E		T	R	A	D	E	N	A	M	E
	I	R	E		E	A	T		S	E	R	E	S	
O	B	I		S	T	R	A	F	E	S		C	L	E
P	U	T	S	T	H	E	K	I	B	O	S	H	O	N
S	T	E	N	O		S	E	E	R		C	Y	S	T
			A	P	T				O	P	E			
M	E	S	S		H	A	S	H		E	N	T	R	Y
I	N	T	H	E	A	L	T	O	G	E	T	H	E	R
S	T	A		V	I	T	A	M	I	N		U	P	S
S	E	R	G	E			B	I	B		A	N	T	
I	N	T	E	R	V	A	L	E		A	U	D	I	T
S	T	E	A	T	I	T	E	S		S	T	E	L	E
	E	R	R		P	E	S	T		K	O	R	E	A

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NUIFY
ENATE
INSOUC
TORRCE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OAKEN LIBEL SECOND BEHIND

Answers: *Such rumors won't interest working people*—IDLE ONES

BOOKS

THE COLLECTED ESSAYS OF LESL

Stein and Day. Two volumes, 562 pp. and 560

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THESE thousand pages, which Leslie Fiedler has gathered from his critical writings as those that best represent him, confirm what we already know of this voluble critic and free-swinging commentator of our culture. One notices again the high-energy prose, the quanta jumps in his reasoning, the range of knowledge that moves easily back and forth between "The Interpretation of Dreams" and the interpretation of dreams in the Bible. The sovereign view of his subject matter, the broad generalization, sometimes brilliant, sometimes bewildering, lie next to the insightful aperçu and little-known fact—all woven into a literary pattern of his own. He is the antithesis of the New Critic. For him the work of art is not an autonomous artifact to be scrutinized in the cool of the library, but an object to be tested in the marketplace of ideas, in the give and take of society. He is certainly not content to sketch in the political, social and biographical backgrounds so that the student can assume that the work is simply a product of the three. He is no economic or (heaven forfend) Marxist determinist and no disciple of Taine either. And naturally he is no tastemonger, an activity he leaves to the daily reviewers.

He can play the formal scholar, as he has shown in the essay "Green Thoughts in a Green Shade," on translating a sestina of Dante, and in the two essays that conclude Volume One: "In the Beginning Was the Word" and "Archetype and Signature." (I must confess that I was startled when I found Fiedler, who can uncover homosexual patterns in a book on the population distribution in India and find underground homosexuality in the fall of a sparrow, using the word "queen" for Dante's "donna." If he is trying to say what he seems to be saying it is the only time in both volumes that he is so reticent.)

His sharpest weapons are myth and depth psychology. Time and again he finds age-old patterns in works of literature, archetypes that take on modern conformations, but which have their roots in some dim memory-locked region of our minds. Bernard Malamud's "The Natural" is imposed on the Grail legend; "The Tempest" is a retelling of the tale of Baldur the Beautiful. The superior writer, he argues, uses ambiguity, symbols, hidden psychological guidelines. "Ambiguity," he writes, "is the first resource of the serious novelist." And he adds, "I distrust writers who know black from white." In his famous essay "Come Back to the Raft Ag'in, Huck Honey," he juxtaposes the problems of latent homosexuality and black-and-white relationships in the work of "Huckleberry Finn," in Cooper's "Leather-stocking Tales," in Melville's "Moby Dick."

Obviously a critic with such thoughts would find naturalism, realism and kindred devices anathema. A good part of the first volume is devoted to denouncing the writers who used them: Dreiser, Dos Passos, Steinbeck, James T. Farrell, to say nothing of the minor writers who fall under this rubric. The flat accumulation of detail, the small, gray fact provoke Fiedler to scathing attack something in I not quite literal decades for wh countable, from the sixties, the est in Fiedler's thirties, which long Stalfhoid man values politics, is co literature and s tuals.

Point out to programs starts the changing ernment respo welfare of the of trade unions ply that these his thirties. made his point flay the protest he calls a subli a process of ex tempt embraces He has his 1 days, Daniel West, Henry Sleep," a trio beyond their w the need.

In a larger sen ing satisfies Fi fierce about the innocence and us.") Their legal is only bitter a the forties perha dislocation of t fifties in his bo stodgy, unim placent. Sometim be writing the our century; a a prophet denou of the Plain, however, but fu ful enough.

As of the mo the essays in the the sixties may best. Though for journalism, t the desire to be fore the news breaks. And so death of the "M writers—Joyce, —associated with listed in the can and their culture not without its though Fiedler included all of ments, "our age "our guilt," the has spoken and among equals, no missar touch of example, "Montai of Jean-Jacques

In the past he the finest distinc various layers of list, the middle m dle and upper. that a reasonab like Robert Penn with a novel w frantic. Now he notebook in hand history of our you 'n' roll, pop lyric and all. And with ranging reference mythological analo It's a long, long Scott Fitzgerald t and The Mothers and there are no with the stamina to have made it has.

Mr. Lask reviews New York Times.

CROSSWORD

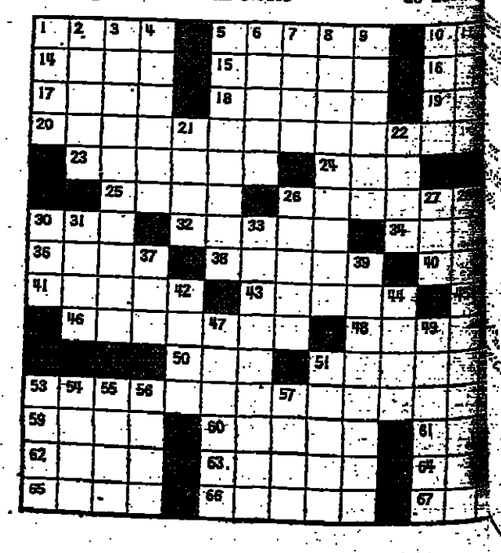
By

ACROSS

1 Yen
5 Leaky-faucet sounds
10 Hopping dance
14 Neckpieces
15 Asian tree
16 Metric unit
17 Farm sound
18 Drawing room
19 U. S. author
20 Below par
23 Dog Star
24 School subject: Abbr.
25 Ivan
26 Score
30 Much ——
32 Part of a sawfish
34 Lethargy
36 Critic's praise
38 Litigants
40 Nimble
41 Alter
43 Old English courts
45 Stretch, with "out"
46 Made galley prints
48 Winglike
50 Quid-quo separator
51 Posture
53 Above par
59 —— at the mouth
60 Proper
61 Erato or Clio
62 Auricular
63 Hip joint in cattle
64 Stays home
65 Network
66 Crowd together
67 French seasons

DOWN

1 His name led all the rest
2 Invents
3 Thug's demand
4 Glacial ridges
5 Green ——
6 Jacob's wife and others
7 Flirt
8 Biblical exchange for sword
9 Iroquois
10 Card game for three
11 Noble
12 Out
13 Gada
21 Inlet
22 Bottle
26 Apos Nicol
27 Wins
28 Part
29 Poli barr
30 Mack
31 Mot
33 —— code)
35 Brea
37 Wine
39 As an estab practi
42 Gem tool
44 Cabb
47 David Robe
49 Lawle
51 Bake
52 Miss B
53 Attra
54 Conse
55 Runt
56 Fairy
57 Bull
58 Scott



Okker Routs Graebner

›des and Ashe ›in Semifinals

' HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 9 confident Arthur Ashe ls way into the semi- the U.S. Open tennis hips today by routing rantes of Spain, 6-1,

joined in the semis by er of the Netherlands Kodes of Czecho- neither of whom were n today's play.

ited States is assured r spot when second- n Smith of Pasadena, 1. Marty Riessen from Ill., meet in a quarter- ch tomorrow.

e men's and women's scheduled for Sunday, 000 going to the male nd $6,600 to the lady

rom Gum Spring, Va., ed third here, used his g service and adroit ts to put away his op- He also won his first er in U.S. open competi-

seeded No. 4 and runner- he in the inaugural Open 1968, had too much for rish, seventh-seeded Clark , of New York, winning 3-4.

mer's service, one of the tent in tennis, failed him. d two double faults in the me and two more in the game of the first set, both services and double- at game point in the game of the second, losing vice at love.

bner has never beaten Okker, a 37-year-old veteran of the pro tour, in five meetings covering a period of five years.

On Saturday, Okker will go against the winner of the Smith-Riessen match while Ashe takes his bullet serves against Kodes, the tournament giant-killer who continued his surprising sweep by stunning Frank Froehling of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 6-0, 7-6, 6-3.

"I never had it," said Froehling, who was runner-up here in 1963 and returned to bigtime tennis after a five-year layoff.

"I think Ashe will beat him." Kodes more or less agreed.

"He should beat me," the 25-year-old Czech said. "Arthur is better on grass. He is very smart. He is a pro. He has won this championship before. He won't be scared or nervous."

Kodes's victory foiled what had loomed as possibly the first all-American men's semifinal in 20 years. The last was in 1951 when the title was won by Art Larsen over Herbie Flam.

Riessen gained the quarter-finals belatedly, beating Yugoslavia's left-handed Nikki Pilic 7-5, 7-6, 7-6, in a match halted by darkness yesterday with the score 4-4 in the second set.

Riessen, one of the most improved of Lamar Hunt's contract pros, and the 6-foot-4 Smith will clash tomorrow, but their match will be overshadowed by the return to the center court of 16-year-old Chris Evert, the Cinderella girl from Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Chris, whose unorthodox two-fisted backhand has eliminated many of the game's lady titans in a 46-match and 12-tournament victory streak stretching back to Feb. 2, takes on the top-seeded Billie Jean King of Long Beach, Calif.

"I will be loose," promised Chris, whose teacher-father and sisters and brothers are flying up from Fort Lauderdale to watch the match.

"I know what I have to do to beat her," said Billie Jean. "It's just a question of whether my patterns work."

In the other women's semifinal, second-seeded Rosemary Casals of San Francisco is favored over Kerry Melville of Australia.

›. Girls Set ›im Mark ›Soviet Meet

›K, Soviet Union, Sept. 9 ›s).—A power-packed States swim squad set one record and finished the y of their three-day match Russia and Britain here with a massive lead.

Americans totaled 119 winning nine of the ten The Soviet Union had its and Britain 43.

world record came in the event of the day—the s 4x100-meter freestyle

quartet of Linda Johnson, Deardurff, Shirley Babandd Kim Peyton clocked 4 s 0.7 seconds to slice one- f a second from the record East Germany at last ber's European champion- Barcelona.

ia Stepanova prevented a weep when she won the ter breaststroke in 1:15.3. as just 1.1 seconds off the orld record set by Amerlaudia Kolb.

American squad got off to k start as Jenny Bartz, a -old schoolgirl from Santa Calif., won the 400-meter ual medley in 5:09.7.

/ Heidenrich, 21, from Dalen won the men's 100- freestyle in 52.8 and Miss n, 17, made it three in for the United States by ig the women's 100-meter fle in 59.6.

U.S. swimmers kept up swimming trend as Gary won the 200-meter indi- medley in 2:09.8; Mark took the 200-meter butter- a 2:04.1; Charles Campbell ired the 200-meter breast- e in 59.6 and the men's 00-meter freestyle relay team in 3:31.9.

Susie Attwood, 19, who earlier the meet had finished second the women's 400-meter indiual medley, then took the 200- ter backstroke in 2:24 as ren Moe came in second.

The Scoreboard

OCCER—At New York, Melody Lopes ed two goals to lead the Italian Stars to a 3-1 victory over London as International women's match.

Giants Acquire Johnson, QB, From Falcons

BROOKVILLE, N.Y., Sept. 9 (NYT).—In one of those frequent pro football trades that involve more than meets the eye, Randy Johnson, a quarterback for the Atlanta Falcons, was dealt yesterday to the New York Giants.

Nominally, the New Yorkers gave the Falcons a draft choice for Johnson. But Willington Mara, the Giants' president, said, "Actually, it is part of the Dick Shiner deal."

Shiner was the No. 2 Giant quarterback who stalked out of training camp when he learned he had been put on waivers. Eventually, the Falcons picked him up on waivers.

Theoretically, when a player is obtained by waivers, that completes the transaction, with the team that has selected the player paying $100 for him.

In Johnson, the Giants get another reluctant No. 2. He reported to the Falcons this season, but had said he didn't want to be the backup quarterback to Bob Berry.

RAMS—Claimed Jets running back Lee White, who had been placed on waivers.

SAINTS—Claimed Eddie Hackett, wide receiver, from Minnesota on waivers.

COWBOYS—Released Steve Goepel, quarterback; John Nelson, tight end; Bill Griffin, offensive tackle, and Ron Endsley, linebacker.

DOLPHINS—Released Ed Weisacosky, Ted Davis, linebackers; Russell Price, defensive end; Maulty Moore, defensive tackle; Barry Pryor, running back, and Lonnie Hepburn, defensive back.

JETS—Released Dan Dyches, center; John Eggold, linebacker, and Jimmy Williams, defensive back. Waived as injured Vernon Studdard, wide receiver, and Dale Graham, guard. Steve Thompson, defensive tackle, reserve list-retired.

United Press International.

CATCHER PITCHES—Phils' catcher Tim McCarver lands a right to chin of Cards' Lou Brock in recent game after Brock made a remark to McCarver when consecutive pitches narrowly missed him. McCarver, a former Card, was ejected from the game.

Rhodesia Must Fly British Flag in Games

MUNICH, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Representatives of national Olympic committees today recommended that Rhodesia be permitted to compete in the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

But Rhodesia would have to compete under the same flag (British Union Jack) and same Anthem ("God Save the Queen"), as it did in the last Olympics in which they took part—in 1964, in Tokyo.

At that time Rhodesia, then Southern Rhodesia, had not declared its independence from British rule. Rhodesia now has its own flag.

The recommendation was made early today by the Permanent General Assembly of the National Olympic Committees following discussions which started last evening and ended early this morning.

Six of the 75 countries represented at the meeting abstained from an otherwise unanimous vote.

The vote is not a binding decision, but must be approved by the executive board of the International Olympic Committee when it meets tomorrow. If the board approves, the proposal will be put on the agenda when the IOC congress meets next week in Luxembourg.

Rhodesia was unable to compete in the 1968 Olympic Games because Mexico refused to admit its multi-racial team in obedience to a United Nations resolution demanding that no recognition be given to Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence.

The president and secretary of the Rhodesian Olympic Committee, who were present as observers at the meeting here, declined to comment today on whether Rhodesia would participate in the Olympics under the conditions proposed.

Rhodesia accepted an invitation in March this year to compete in the Munich Olympics. But several African countries, including Ethiopia and Zambia, said they would withdraw from the games if Rhodesia was allowed to take part.

The West German government has also said it would have to consider whether a Rhodesian team would be allowed into the country in view of the United Nations resolution.

In June this year, the government refused visas to allow a multi-racial Rhodesian team to take part in a sports meeting near Hamburg.

Today's meeting also recommended that the IOC send a commission to Rhodesia to study the conditions governing sport there.

Such a commission has previously been recommended by the African National Olympic Committees.

Acceptance Doubtful

MUNICH, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Olympic officials said here tonight they thought that Rhodesia had been "effectively ruled out" of participation in next year's games following today's proposal that they be allowed to compete only under the British flag and anthem.

"We cannot conceive of the Rhodesian government allowing the team to compete under such conditions," a senior official said. "It would effectively negate the Rhodesian declaration of independence from Britain."

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	86	51	.628	—
Detroit	79	62	.560	9
Boston	74	69	.517	15
New York	71	72	.497	18
Washington	58	83	.411	30
Cleveland	55	87	.387	33 1/2

Western Division

Oakland	90	52	.634	—
Kansas City	76	66	.535	14
Chicago	67	75	.472	23
California	66	76	.465	24
Minnesota	65	73	.464	24
Milwaukee	61	80	.433	28 1/2

Wednesday's Results

New York 2, Boston 1.
Detroit 5, Washington 3.
Minnesota 3, Chicago 1.
Milwaukee 7, Kansas City 6.
Oakland 1, California 0.
(Only games scheduled)

Thursday's Games

Washington at Baltimore, night.
Milwaukee at California, night.
Boston at Detroit, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	87	57	.604	—
St. Louis	80	63	.559	6 1/2
Chicago	73	69	.514	13
New York	72	69	.511	13 1/2
Montreal	61	79	.436	24
Philadelphia	59	84	.413	27 1/2

Western Division

San Francisco	82	61	.573	—
Los Angeles	77	66	.538	5
Atlanta	72	72	.500	10 1/2
Cincinnati	71	74	.490	12
Houston	69	74	.483	13
San Diego	54	89	.378	28

Wednesday's Results

Montreal 10, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 10, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 4, San Diego 1.
Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 0.
(Only games scheduled.)

Thursday's Game

Los Angeles at San Diego, night.
(Only game scheduled.)

Dodgers Top Giants, Trail West by Five

Singer, Parker Excel As Marichal Bows

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 9 (AP).—Bill Singer, with ninth-inning relief help, checked San Francisco on two hits as the Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the Giants, 3-0, last night.

The victory completed a three-game sweep by the Dodgers and moved them within five games of the division-leading Giants in the National League West.

In winning their eighth game in ten starts, the Dodgers chased their longtime nemesis, Juan Marichal, 14-10, beating him for the first time this season and only the 14th time in 50 decisions.

Wes Parker led Los Angeles' six-hit attack with a triple and single and figured in both of the Dodgers' run-scoring innings.

In the first inning, Parker walked and eventually scored on a single by Willie Crawford. In the third, Maury Wills led off with a single and Parker tripled off the right-center field wall. Parker scored when Richie Allen later hit into a doubleplay.

The victory marked the sixth straight for Los Angeles over San Francisco. Their five-game deficit in the West is the closest the Dodgers have been to the lead since Aug. 14.

Pirates 10, Cubs 1

Al Oliver drove in five runs with a home run, double and single and Steve Blass stopped Chicago on six hits as the Pittsburgh Pirates crushed the Cubs, 10-1. Oliver cracked his 11th homer of the season in the second off loser Milt Pappas, 17-13, after Milt May drew a walk.

Reds 4, Padres 1

Don Gullett, Pete Rose and Bernie Carbo singled home runs in the second inning and Cincinnati went on to a 4-1 victory over San Diego. Wayne Granger stopped a Padre threat in the eighth to help Gullett gain his 15th victory against five losses.

Expos 10, Mets 2

Rusty Staub hit his 16th homer and drove in four runs as Montreal defeated the New York Mets, 10-2.

Tigers 5, Senators 3

In the American League, Gates Brown, Aurelio Rodriguez and Bill Freehan cracked home runs as Detroit completed a three-game sweep of Washington, 5-3. The victory was the Tigers' seventh in their last eight games.

A's 1, Angels 0

Jim Hunter won his 19th game, a career high in seven seasons, by blanking California, 1-0, to reduce the Oakland division-clinching magic number in the West to seven. Hunter, who has never pitched in the minors, had a previous season victory high of 18, recorded last year.

Twins 3, White Sox 1

Jim Kaat pitched a four-hitter as Minnesota beat the Chicago White Sox, 3-1. Kaat, winning his 11th game, retired 14 consecutive batters until Steve Huntz singled with two out in the fifth. Wilbur Wood, trying for his 20th victory, was tagged with his 11th defeat and had a string of 24 scoreless innings ended when the Twins scored twice in the third.

Brewers 7, Royals 6

Jose Cardenal hit the second grand-slam homer of his career as Milwaukee edged Kansas City, 7-6. Cardenal's homer was the key blow in a six-run fifth inning.

The Scoreboard

CYCLING—At Vienna, Ludwig Kretz of Austria won the three-day Munich to Vienna road race in 12 hours 47 minutes 26 seconds. Johannes Knab of West Germany, was second, Bruno Hubschmid of Switzerland third and Toni Stocker of Switzerland fourth. Michael Becker of West Germany won the 187-kilometer final stage from Linz to Vienna in 4:25.2.

BASEBALL — At Bologna, Italy. Belgium beat Sweden, 10-5, in the European championships. The Belgian team will now meet the winner of the match between San Marino and West Germany to decide third and fourth place.

Italy plays Holland for first place.

BOXING—At London, Chris Finnegan, British and Commonwealth light-heavyweight boxing champion, stopped Bob Benoit of Oakham, Mass., in the eight round at the Anglo-American Sporting Club.

McLain Wants To Be Traded

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Denny McLain, last year's bad boy of baseball and one of the sport's major disappointments this year, says, "I want to be traded. I know I'm gone."

A 31-game winner with the Detroit Tigers two years ago, McLain now has a 9-18 mark with Washington.

McLain said in an interview with the Detroit Free Press yesterday that "I wouldn't want to have to come back to a place where I knew I would be pitching every fifth or sixth or even sometimes every seventh day. I just wouldn't want to go through all that again. I don't care where they trade me—just as long as I can pitch every fourth day when I get there."

McLain maintains that's the only way for him. Williams says he doesn't operate that way.

Tanner Is Rehired

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Chicago White Sox have announced they have extended Manager Chuck Tanner's contract three years with a "substantial raise." Tanner originally was signed to a two-year contract for the 1971-72 seasons.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco	000	000	000	—	0	2	0
Los Angeles	102	000	00x	—	3	6	0

Marichal, Hamilton (5) and Dietz; Singer, Brewer (9) and Haller. W—Singer (8-16). L—Marichal (14-10).

Cincinnati	030	000	001	—	4	9	0
San Diego	000	010	000	—	1	9	1

Gullett, Granger (6) and Bench; Kirby, Phoebus (6), Franklin (8), Kelley (9), Severinsen (9) and Barton, Ivie (7). W—Gullett (15-5). L—Kirby (13-12).

New York	000	001	100	—	2	5	2
Montreal	012	020	01x	—	10	10	1

Sadecki, McGraw (5), Frisella (8) and Grote; Morton, Marshall (8) and Bateman. W—Morton (10-14). L—Sadecki (6-6). HR—Staub (16th), McGraw (1st).

Chicago	000	000	010	—	1	6	2
Pittsburgh	020	200	60x	—	10	13	0

Pappas, Gura (6), Colborn (7), Newman (7), Tompkins (7), Decker (8) and Cannizzaro; Blass (13-7) and May. L—Pappas (17-12). HR—Oliver (11th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	102	000	020	—	5	9	1
Washington	100	010	010	—	3	8	0

Kilkenny, Whitlock (8) and Freehan; Broberg, Pina (8), Grzenda (9) and Casanova. W—Kilkenny (4-4). L—Broberg (5-7). HR—G. Brown (8th), Rodriguez (14th), Freehan (19th), Casanova (5th).

Minnesota	002	100	000	—	3	10	0
Chicago	000	000	001	—	1	4	1

Kaat (11-12) and Mitterwald; Wood (18-11) and Herrmann.

Milwaukee	000	160	000	—	7	11	0
Kansas City	000	060	000	—	6	10	1

Slaton, Morris (5), Bell (5), Sanders (7) and Porter; Fitzmorris, Clemons (5), Dal Canton (5), Butler (6) and Martinez. W—Bell (1-0). L—Fitzmorris (6-3). HR—Cardenal (2d).

California	000	000	000	—	0	4	4
Oakland	000	010	00x	—	1	4	0

May (9-11) and Stephenson; Hunter (19-11) and Duncan.

Boston	000	001	000	00	—	1	5	0
New York	000	000	100	01	—	2	5	1

Moret, Bolin (10) and Fisk; Stottlemyre, Aker (8), Hambright (10) and Munson. W—Hambright (3-1). L—Bolin (4-3). HR—Swoboda (16).

The Era of Gordie Howe Ends

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (NYT).—Power. That was Gordie Howe's nickname, bestowed on him by players who wore the Detroit Red Wing uniform over the last 25 years. Twenty-five years is such an absurd length of time for anyone to be playing a game that it becomes virtually meaningless. The statistics that Howe amassed are so astonishing they cannot be comprehended at first reading. Now we'll all have time, finally, to sit back and look at the record, for Howe last night confirmed his plans to retire.

No, it wasn't the hundreds of stitches that made him quit, nor the effects of a concussion 20 years ago that left him a permanent twitch. It wasn't the separated shoulders or torn ligaments. It was arthritis. And why shouldn't a 43-year-old be bothered by arthritis?

In Detroit last night, Howe said, "I'm 43 and it's a young man's game," the Associated Press reported.

["One thing I've stuck to pretty much throughout my career —when it becomes more work than fun I've had it. I've found practice extremely difficult and I just don't get up for a game anymore," the AP reported him as saying.

["And it was my mother's wish before she died that I get it (retirement) out of the way before I got seriously hurt."

[The only thing arguing against his retirement was "selfishness," he added. "Maybe go for 800 goals (he has a record 786), but I don't think that's as important as being honest with the fans."]

But even with arthritis, Howe was superb last season. He had undergone a preseason operation on his arthritic left wrist. Then he was bothered by an attack in the right elbow. Then he missed a month when he tore a cartilage in his right rib cage. He wound up with 23 goals, 29 assists and 52 points—better figures than he totaled in his rookie year of 1946.

When he had amassed his 700th National Hockey League goal some seasons back (no one else has ever got 600), there remained one novel prize for Howe. Unfortunately, he won't attain it. He wanted to play on the same line with his oldest son, Marty. But the rules were changed so that players could not turn professional until they were 20. Marty is only 17.

Gordie Howe
. . . leaves the ice.

Dirty? Of Course

Sure, this soft-spoken man was dirty. Some say the dirtiest. A few years ago, he welcomed the Rangers' Brad Park into the league by slicing Park an inch from an eye. Park had committed the unpardonable sin of checking (legally) the Great Man. Combined with Howe's extralegal talents was enormous strength. His shoulders sloped from his bull neck like the sides of a rugged mountain. He could score with men draped over his arms and legs and he could foul players with a flick of his elbow.

"Yeah, I knew that Howe committed the penalties," said one retired referee. "But I'd be watching him and I still couldn't figure out how the hell he did it."

Howe glided through the quarter-century, apparently never extending himself; he had an easy style that made him look like Joe DiMaggio on ice skates. He was tough, but not in a bullying way. And he was hardy. He played a full schedule in 17 seasons and in two others missed only one game.

He was the kind of team player who would pass to Ted Lindsay, his long-time partner on The Production Line, when Lindsay was having a rough year and Howe was going for 50 goals. Yet, when Lindsay was dumped because he tried to start a players' union, Howe's voice wasn't heard above the whispers.

Unexciting But Great

He never was given to emotional outburst and, remarkably, never scored more than three goals in a game or 50 goals in a season. That is probably why he never generated the excitement for the average fan that a Rocket Richard or a Boom Boom Geoffrion did. If you watched Howe, you were watching the most complete player hockey has produced and you admired the little things—how he'd look to his right, flick his wrist as if passing, and send the goal home. Year after year, the tricks that led to scores and assists accumulated. At the end, he had totaled 1,809 points.

Howe was elected an All-Star 21 times. He was the most valuable player six times and led the league in scoring six times. Two years ago, in his 23d season, he set a record for most assists and most total points by a right wing. His 786 career goals are 232 more than the runner-up, Bobby Hull, has achieved.

Before the records began to tumble, Howe was a shy 18-year-old from Floral, Saskatchewan, joining the Red Wings in 1946, when they were ruled by Jolly Jack Adams. When Howe was told he made the team, he said shyly, "Mr. Adams, can I get that team jacket you promised me?" Later, Adams would recall the story and say with a chuckle, "You can't get players for a jacket anymore." Nor, he might have added, the kind of player who went with the jacket.

Norway King Olav V Doesn't Rule the Sea

By Steve Cady

CENTRE ISLAND, N.Y., Sept. 9 (NYT).—"Which one is the king?" a man on a spectator boat asked yesterday before the start of the world 5.5-meter sailing championship.

The king turned out to be the one with the white yachting cap, charcoal Bermuda shorts and sunglasses: 68-year-old King Olav V, skippering the red-hulled Bingo II to a solid fourth-place finish in the opening race of a seven-race series on Long Island Sound.

"Some of the ladies are making a big deal out of his being here," a young member of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club said before the opener. "With others, though, he's just a nice guy and a first-class sailor."

Despite the club's nonchalant attitude, much of the comment aboard the handful of spectator boats focused on Olav:

"The king just luffed his job, probably thought he was going to be early."

"The king's pinching there."

"Hey, the king's moving up."

Right from the start of the 12-mile test in lightly southwesterly air, the Norwegian king looked good as he engaged in some close-quarter jousting with some of the world's sharpest skippers.

At the finish, he was no more than 150 yards astern of first-place Nemsis, skippered by Charles Shumway of Stowe, Vt. Ted Turner brought Tiger home second in the 14-boat fleet from five nations.

Under the low-point scoring system, Shumway leads with a zero. King Olav was charged with eight points.

Top Batters And Pitchers

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 350 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Torre, St. L.	143	560	83	208	.368
Clemente, Pitts.	118	476	77	168	.349
Beckert, Chi.	131	530	80	181	.342
Garr, Atl.	137	560	92	189	.334
Sanguillen, Pitts.	125	482	57	150	.330
C. Jones, N.Y.	122	460	59	142	.324
H. Aaron, Atl.	124	437	82	141	.323
Brock, St. L.	138	556	113	179	.322
M. Alou, St. L.	132	542	73	171	.315
W. Davis, La.	139	560	73	175	.313

RUNS—Brock, St.L., 113; Bonds, S.F., 99; Stargell, Pitts., 96; Garr, Atl., 92; Torre, St.L., 83.

RUNS BATTED IN—Torre, St.L., 123; Stargell, Pitts., 119; H. Aaron, Atl., 100; L. May, Cin., 89; Montanez, Phil., 86.

HITS—Torre, St.L., 206; Garr, Atl., 189; Beckert, Chic., 181; Brock, St.L., 179; W. Davis, L.A., 175.

DOUBLES—Cedeno, Houst., 36; Torre, St. L., 32; Brock, St.L., 32.

TRIPLES—Metzger, Houst., 10; W. Davis, L.A., 10; Morgan, Houst., 9; Gaston, S.D., 9; Clemente, Pitts., 8; Millan, Atl., 8.

HOME RUNS—Stargell, Pitts., 44; H. Aaron, Atl., 39; L. May, Cin., 37; E. Williams, Atl., 30; D. Johnson, Phil., 30.

STOLEN BASES—Brock, St. L., 58; Morgan, Houst., 33; Agee, N.Y., 28; Garr, Atl., 25; Bowa, Phil., 23; Harrelson, N.Y., 23.

PITCHING (14 decisions) — Gullett, Cin., 15-5, .750, 2.55; McGraw, N.Y., 11-4, .733, 1.85; Ellis, Pitts., 16-7, .720, 2.61; McMahon, S.F., 10-4, .714, 3.55; J. Johnson, S.F., 12-5, .706, 2.49.

STRIKEOUTS—Seaver, N.Y., 245; Jenkins, Chic., 225; Stoneman, Mont., 208; Kirby, S.D., 186; Gibson, St.L., 185.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Batting

(Based on 350 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Oliva, Minn.	117	459	71	169	.368
Murcer, N.Y.	136	490	88	158	.322
Rettenmund, Balt.	122	416	73	129	.310
Otis, K.C.	132	503	74	155	.308
Carew, Minn.	130	513	81	158	.308
Tovar, Min.	137	573	85	173	.302
Kalhoe, Det.	116	367	63	110	.300
Rojas, K.C.	115	414	56	124	.300
R. Smith, Bost.	140	550	78	164	.298
Reichardt, Chi.	123	442	67	130	.294

RUNS—Buford, Balt., 91; Murcer, N.Y., 88; Tovar, Minn., 85; Patek, K.C., 81; Carew, Minn., 81.

RUNS BATTED IN—Killebrew, Minn., 106; Bando, Oak., 86; R. Smith, Bost., 86; Cash, Det., 84; Murcer, N.Y., 84.

HITS—Tovar, Minn., 173; R. Smith, Bost., 164; Oliva, Minn., 159; Murcer, N.Y., 158; Carew, Minn., 158.

DOUBLES—R. Smith, Bost., 31; Oliva, Minn., 28; R. Jackson, Oak., 27; B. Conigliaro, Bost., 26; Schaal, K.C., 26.

TRIPLES—Patek, K.C., 9; Carew, Minn., 8; Blair, Balt., 7; F. Alou, N.Y., 6; White, N.Y., 6; A. Rodriguez, Det., 6; Schaal, K.C., 6; Clarke, N.Y., 6.

HOME RUNS—Cash, Det., 30; Melton, Chic., 26; R. Smith, Bost., 27; R. Jackson, Oak., 26; Scott, Bost. 24.

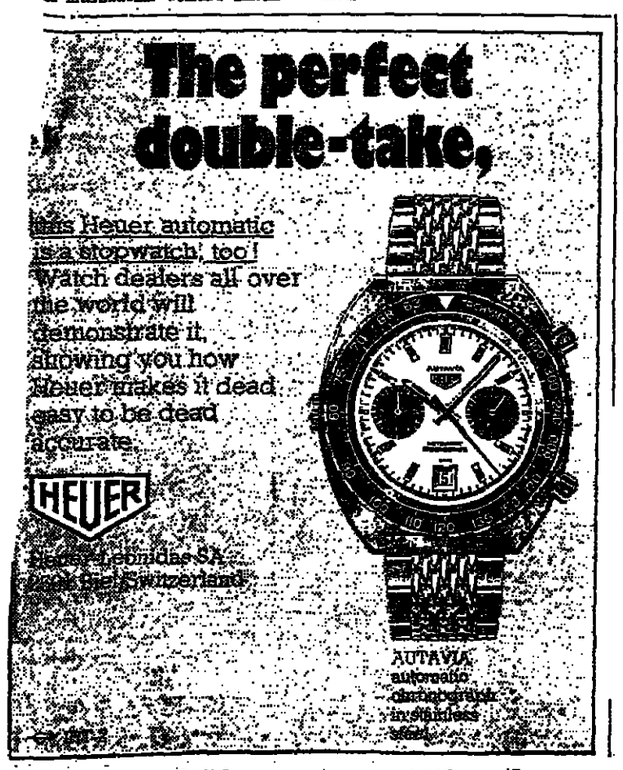
STOLEN BASES—Patek, K.C., 48; Otis, K.C., 47; Alomar, Calif., 32; Campaneris, Oak., 28; Harper, Milw., 20.

PITCHING (14 decisions)—McNally, Balt., 18-4, .818, 2.94; C. Dobson, Oak., 19-4, .826, 3.45; Blue, Oak., 22-8, .742, 1.79; P. Dobson, Balt., 17-7, .708, 3.04; Palmer, Balt., 17-7, .708, 2.76.

STRIKEOUTS—Blue, Oak., 266; Lolich, Det., 270; Coleman, Det., 193; Blyleven, Minn., 193; Bradley, Chic., 182.

Oliva to Have Surgery

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Sept. 9 (AP).—The Minnesota Twins have announced that outfielder Tony Oliva will undergo surgery to remove damaged cartilage in his right knee at the end of the baseball season.



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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

The Supporting Cast

By Russell Baker

Baker

WASHINGTON.—For at least a year, and maybe two or three—memory is not reliable in matters like these—an unlikely new group of performers has been turning up regularly in the repertory company that performs daily in the newspapers. They are well dressed men carrying briefcases, and their milieu is the pornography shop.

Reporters assigned to spy upon browsers and buyers in pornography shops invariably report that the clientele includes well-dressed men carrying briefcases. Police raids seldom occur without the presence on the pornographic premises of well-dressed men carrying briefcases. This, at least, has been the rule for the past year, or two, or three. Before that, if memory is correct, well-dressed men carrying briefcases scarcely, if ever, appeared in the newspapers, except possibly in the financial pages.

* * *

Without its large anonymous company of supporting players, the daily newspaper would be flat, stale and barren of excitement and moral edification. The company changes very slowly, so slowly in fact that when a new performing group arrives, like well-dressed men carrying briefcases, it may take us a year or two to realize that it has become an essential part of our reading experience.

Old beloved players die unwept, disappear and are buried for years before we notice that they are even missing. We may have noticed that something indefinable has gone out of the news, but it is the longest time before we can say precisely what it is.

Has it been generally noted, for example, that the statuesque blonde has been gone for longer than well-dressed men carrying briefcases have been with us? How spiceless the murder news has become without her. Ever since her disappearance, women found dead in pools of blood have been so bleakly statistical ("The slain woman was 5-feet-1 1/2 and weighed 189 pounds") that even the political news often seems more exciting.

This, of course, is due in great measure to those thrilling new groups which broke into the political news repertory in the mid-1960s—black militants, student radicals and right-wing extremists. Most of us would probably agree that one statuesque blonde in a pool of blood is worth three full columns of political analysis of Southern California, but times change and we must learn to make do.

* * *

Why, someone will doubtless ask, is it not possible to remove the statuesque blonde from the old-fashioned pool of blood without dropping her altogether from the cast? Why not change her to another kind of story and occasionally have statuesque blondes among the clientele of pornography shops, instead of those same tired old well-dressed men carrying briefcases?

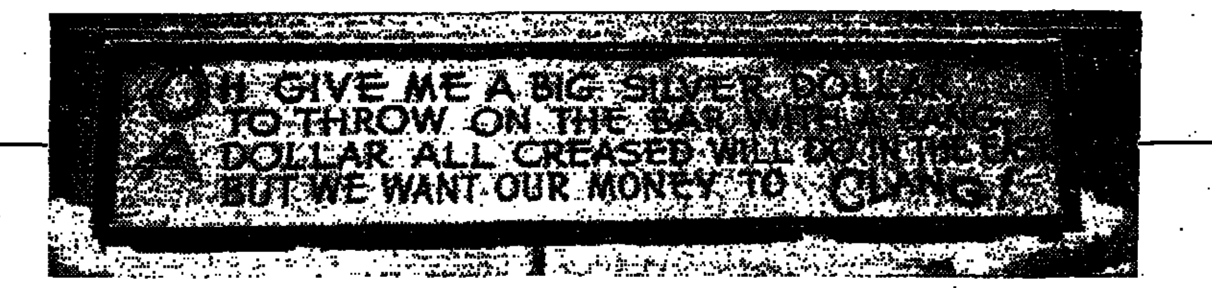
The explanation has to do with the newspaper's obligation not to trouble its audience unduly.

Simply informing the reader about whatever it is that is going on in Vietnam is very nearly impossible, without compounding the difficulty by suggesting that statuesque blondes can possibly be found anywhere except in pools of blood. For this reason, there is an iron prohibition against players in the supporting cast ever varying their roles.

Thus, it is forbidden to have statuesque men carrying briefcases browsing about pornography shops in your newspaper, just as it is forbidden to have well-dressed black militants calling for demonstrations, or to have right-wing blondes calling for the President's impeachment.

Such reminders that life is always going askew would make it harder for the reader to get to grips with why pro-war activists are attempting to rally men of good will in order to suppress squabbling factions; to escape flag-waving hard hats; to pay heed to, or ignore—as the case may be—leaders of fashion; to outwit the gnomes of Zurich; to hear leading doves accuse, to . . .

Say, what do you think they could be carrying in those briefcases?



A sign over the Mizpah Hotel in Tonopah recalls the old days.

The Silver Mines of Tonopah, Nevada

Waiting for Howard Hughes

By Earl Caldwell

TONOPAH, Nev. (NYT).—It's been nearly three years now and folks up here in this dusty old mining town are beginning to lose their patience with Howard Hughes, the billionaire. They have been waiting and now they are tired, tired and frustrated, and slowly their disappointment is turning to anger and a feeling that Mr. Hughes has deceived them. A few are even beginning to believe that he just might have it in for the whole town.

"We don't know what to think," William P. Beko, the district attorney up here, said the other day. "The problem is that Howard Hughes doesn't tell anybody anything."

At issue are the silver mines. They have been here since 1900 and once, some 40 years ago, they were among the most productive in the West. But then the Depression came along and the price of silver started to drop and finally it reached the point where it was no longer even profitable to mine the ore.

Eventually the mines were closed and Tonopah fell on hard times. But early in 1969 Howard Hughes came along, and it was almost as though silver were being discovered here for the first time.

Every Claim

The Hughes people bought up every mining claim in sight. They said nothing, but rumors were rampant. It was said that Mr. Hughes would reopen the mines, that he would build huge new mills. There would be work again. Boom times were predicted. New faces started showing up. Old hotels and casinos and bars were reopened. A big new motel went up in the center of town. And everyone, old-timers and newcomers alike, talked of Howard Hughes, the mines and money.

They talked and waited. They waited and waited and waited, but nothing ever happened and then suddenly Howard Hughes was gone.

Why did Howard Hughes buy all of these mines if he wasn't going to do anything with them, the folks up here keep asking.

"He could open the mines and it wouldn't hurt him a bit," Ed Slavin, the postmaster here, said.

Mr. Slavin is in his 60s now, but he remembers the good times, back when they brought the ore out of the mines that are dug deep in these huge mountains by the tons.

Mr. Slavin stood on the side of the mountain, and looked out over Tonopah, still a mining camp nestled in the valley of a narrow pass through the mountains. Off in the distance he could see the town and the new school and the new hospital.

"I don't know how we're going to pay for it," he remarked. "We're all set for an increase in population but they better bring their own money. They're not going to make any here."

It was on May 17 in 1900 that a prospector by the name of James L. Butler discovered the rich silver deposits in Tonopah, and this has been a mining camp ever since.

Tonopah is in the mountains, some 6,000 feet up, in the middle of the Nevada desert, a little over 200 miles northwest of Las Vegas. The population is about 2,500.

The residents like the weather because it is cool in the evenings and the hunting and fishing is good. Only the work that the mines could provide is missing. And they thought that Howard Hughes would change all that.

Mr. Beko, the district attorney, makes it clear that the Hughes people are doing nothing illegal. They bought the mines, paid cash for them and promised nothing.

But what happened was that everyone assumed that Mr. Hughes intended to reopen the mines. Mr. Beko said that the Hughes people even made tests, found that the mines still contained large deposits of silver and that a resumption of mining was recommended. He said that it was also assumed that the Hughes company would open a mill here to process the ore.

Price Up

Before, a part of the reason the mines were closed was that the processing mills were too far away. The closest was in Utah. The price of silver had dropped too but as Mr. Beko pointed out, the price is up again.

Since Mr. Hughes did not reopen the mines, talk began to spread that he simply bought the properties as land speculation.

"But I can't believe that," Mr. Beko said. "If he just wanted to buy some land, there is a lot of other property around that he could have gotten a lot more cheaply."

Those who guessed that Mr. Hughes just might have it in for the town point out that he was married here and that his recent divorce also took place within this legal jurisdiction.

Gerald A. Roberts, editor of the Tonopah Times-Bonanza, the local newspaper, said that people here had not given up.

"It wasn't a thing they expected to happen right now," he said. "I don't think people really got their hopes up that high. The town has been up and down so often that people don't get excited too quickly."

So in the meantime the town waits. But each time people look at the mountains they see the ore bins and shells of the old mines. The Mizpah, the North Star, the Victor, the Montana, the Silver Tub, the Desert Queen and all the others that were a part of the time when mining here produced millions of dollars in new wealth. And as they look at the mines they are reminded that one man, Howard Hughes, could bring it all back.

PEOPLE: *Peter Lawford, 4[8] To Wed 22-Year-*

Peter Lawford, 48, and Mary Rowan, 21, daughter of comedian Dan Rowan, will be married Oct. 31, the actor announced Wednesday in Hollywood. Lawford said his son, Chirs, 16, would act as best man. The wedding date is Miss Rowan's 22d birthday. Lawford was divorced by Patricia Kennedy in Gooding, Idaho, in 1966, ending 11 years of marriage. Mrs. Lawford, sister of the late President John F. Kennedy, was granted custody of their four children. Rowan, of television's "Rowan and Martin's Laugh-In," said of the planned marriage: "I've known Peter for a number of years and found him to be a gentleman. He and Mary have been going steadily for a year now and seem to know one another very well. I'd rather see her marry a man closer to her own age than mine. But they are in love."

Peter Lawfo[rd]

Mary Rowan

* * *

Tony Curtis returned to Hollywood after a year in England a changed man. When he departed for London his hair was as black as onyx. Now it is salt and pepper gray. What happened in Britain to turn Tony's raven locks to silver? "I quit dyeing it," Tony said.

* * *

For a bird that carries its chicks in a pouch like a kangaroo, the American finfoot has had remarkably little publicity, and Cornell University's laboratory of ornithology is doing something about it. The American finfoot was first reported in 1833 by M. A. Wied, a German ornithologist, who spotted one in Brazil. Yet, Cornell ornithologists said, nothing concerning the characteristics of the bird had appeared in scientific journals since then. Even for an American finfoot that lack of public attention could be pretty depressing, so the Cornell scientists are including a long article on the bird in its annual publication, "The Living Bird." The male finfoot's method of carrying its young in a pocket formed by a pleat of skin and feathers is described in the 1971 issue of the Cornell publication by Miguel Alvarez del Toro, director of the Institute of Natural History in Tuxta Gutierrez, in Southern Mexico. Alvarez del Toro discovered the secretive birds' nesting place near a small stream in a remote section of Chiapas, Mexico, in 1969 and studied the bird for two years. The Mexican naturalist said he was [...] about finding egg shells i[n] [...] but no chicks. He stud[ied] [...] male finfoot carefully and detected two tiny heads [...] out from the plumage [...] sides under the wings [...] male bird. He later ca[ptured] the male and discover[ed] [...] pleat of skin that for[med] slight depressions into wh[ich] [...] young nestle—one unde[r each] wing. The bird is also [known as] the American sun-grebe.

* * *

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